The Literary Digest

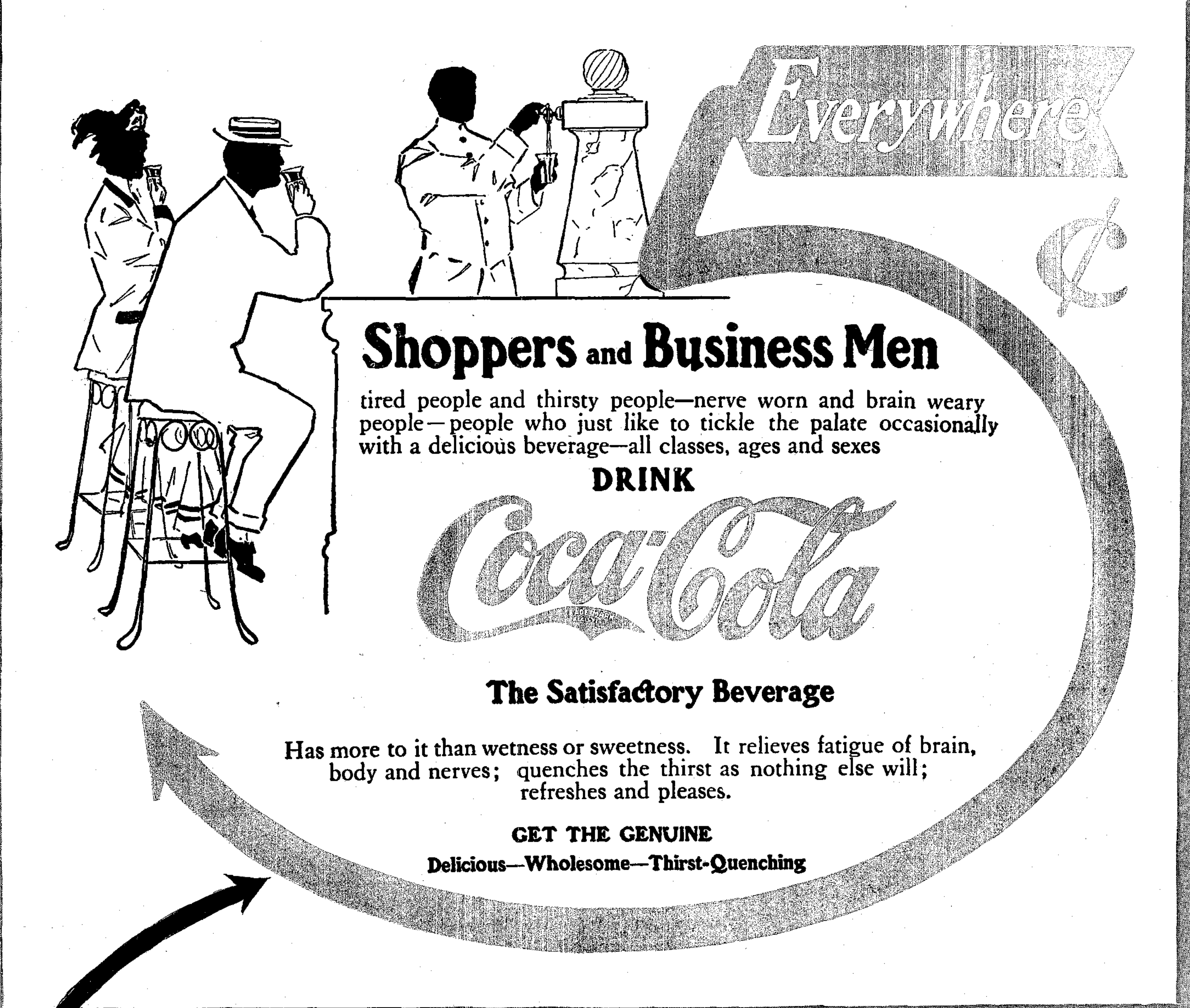
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

J C Leyendecker

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers

New York and London

ol. XXXVI., No. 17.   Whole No. 940   New York, April 25, 1908   Price 10 Cents



Shoppers and Business Men

tired people and thirsty people—nerve worn and brain weary people—people who just like to tickle the palate occasionally with a delicious beverage—all classes, ages and sexes

DRINK

Coca-Cola

The Satisfactory Beverage

Has more to it than wetness or sweetness. It relieves fatigue of brain, body and nerves; quenches the thirst as nothing else will; refreshes and pleases.

GET THE GENUINE

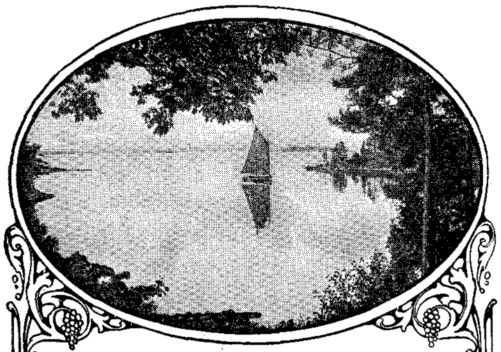
Delicious—Wholesome—Thirst-Quenching

Mr. Druggist

Look at the above advertisement---read it. We are spending thousands of dollars in advertisements like the above in which we tell people how good, pure, wholesome and delicious genuine COCA-COLA is. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of people of all classes, ages and sexes like and drink COCA-COLA.

Get your share of this trade by properly serving the GENUINE Coca-Cola at your fountain.

Travel and Resort Directory



Why I recommend the Thousand Islands

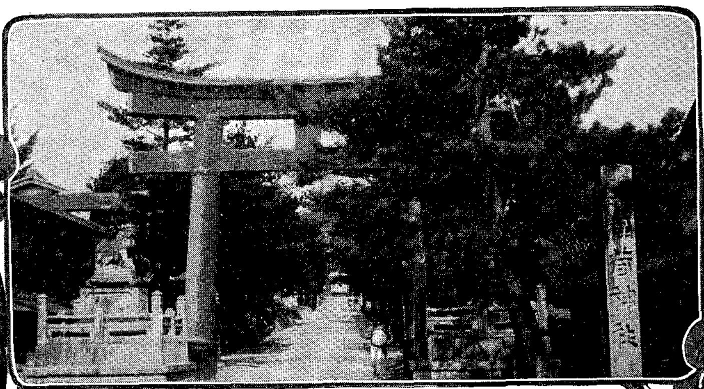
THEY are centrally located, hay fever and asthma are unknown, and the dancing, golf, tennis, bowling and motoring, with the aquatic sports—fishing, bathing, canoeing, sailing and motor boating in the St. Lawrence River—make the hours pass all too quickly.

Innumerable hotels, boarding-houses, farm-houses, cottages and house-boats provide accommodations to suit every purse.

I will gladly send you an itinerary of a trip from your home city to the Thousand Islands and return (side trips if you wish)—illustrated literature, maps, information on hotels and incidental expenses—and sum up the entire trip into an approximate cost.

Address: J. F. FAIRLAMB, Gen. Passenger Agent
Room 344 Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES



This Summer

drop business for a few weeks—seek rest and recreation amid new sights and scenes. Take a trip to

Japan and China

The quick and comfortable way is from Seattle, following the mild Japan Current—the route of the largest and most comfortable vessel in Trans-Pacific service,

S. S. Minnesota

Secretary Taft chose this favorite ship of discriminating travelers to carry himself and party to the Orient.

Next sailing from Seattle

Tuesday, June 2, 1908

Secure reservations and full information from any representative of the Great Northern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway or

Great Northern Steamship Co.

A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
W. C. THORN, Trav. Pass'r Agt., 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
W. A. ROSS, Ass't Gen. Pass'r Agt., Seattle, Wash.
NEW YORK OFFICES
319 and 379 Broadway

168,000 LITERARY DIGEST families are about to consider their summer vacation and travel plans. Use of our spring issues brings the resort advertiser in close touch with the most desirable class of patronage.

CLARK'S 40 TOURS TO EUROPE
Most comprehensive and attractive ever offered.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

Don't Go To Europe

Or Plan Your Trip without a Copy of

Presbrey's Information Guide
FOR
Transatlantic Travelers

5th Edition Now on Sale

120 pages authentic information and suggestions edited to date, giving the facts you ought to have to enable you to travel intelligently. Answers authoritatively hundreds of questions you will have to ask. *Don't* ask for information. Be in a position to impart it.

25 cents, postpaid

FRANK PRESBREY, 7 West 29th St., New York

YOUR SUMMER PLAYGROUND?

Half the enjoyment of the summer vacation depends on the choice of the right place. There's a right place for everybody. You will find it described in the 1908 Summer Book of the Lackawanna Railroad, entitled

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

a beautifully illustrated book of 112 pages and a practical guide to the best places for fishing, hunting, golfing, motoring, climbing, sailing, swimming or any other sport or recreation. The book will tell you the one best place to go to, the right way to go, and the best place to stay. It gives list of hotels, rates, railroad fares, etc.

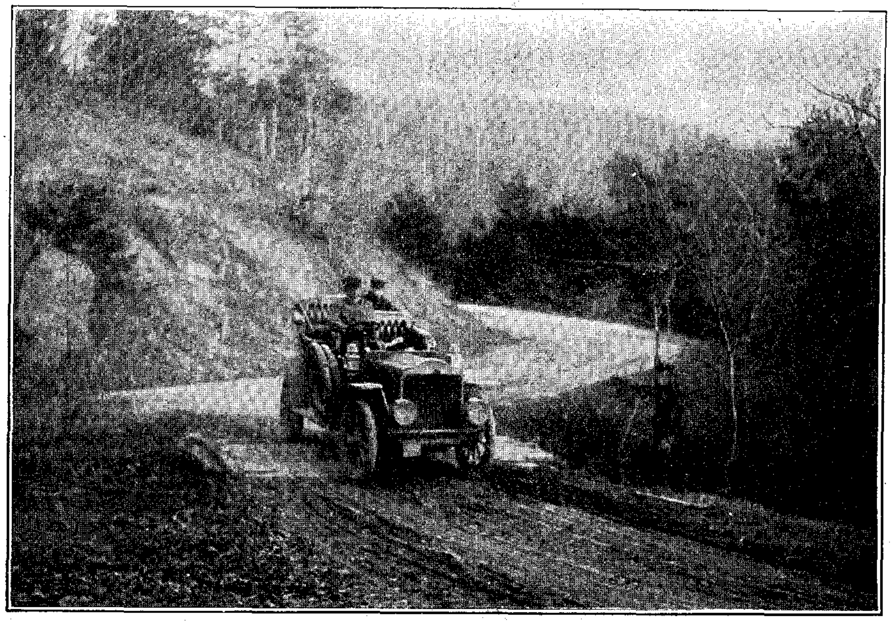
Send your address and 10c. in stamps and the book will be mailed to you.

GEORGE A. CULLEN
General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad
Dept. 16, 90 West St., New York

Lackawanna Railroad

THE INCOMPARABLE WHITE

THE CAR FOR SERVICE



A TOURING CAR IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE TERM

The man who gets the most pleasure from his touring car is not the man who limits his touring to the macadam roads; for the most interesting sections of the country and those of the greatest natural beauty lie, for the most part, beyond the regions of improved highways. For that reason there is no quality of a motor-car more important than the ability to traverse bad roads.

In unique degree, the White possesses the qualities of a "bad roads" car. Owing to the perfect flexibility of the engine, the White tourist can accommodate the speed of his car, yard by yard, to the condition of the road, speeding up on each little stretch of good road, and slowing down for each hole and "thank-ye-ma'am"—without shifting of gears or any manipulation except of the throttle. The tremendous pulling power of the White engine under all conditions means immunity from getting stuck in the mud or sand. Running through deep water, as in fording streams, is easy for a White. And as for climbing grades in mountainous regions—there is no other machine which can approach the White in hill-climbing qualities.

DRIVE A WHITE STEAMER AND SEE THE COUNTRY

THE WHITE COMPANY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

NEW YORK CITY: Broadway at 62d Street
SAN FRANCISCO: 1460 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA: 629-33 North Broad Street
BOSTON: 320 Newbury Street
CHICAGO: 240 Michigan Ave.
CLEVELAND: 407 Rockwell Ave.
PITTSBURG: 138-148 Beatty Street

INQUIRY COUPON

Please send, postpaid, to

....

....

....

pamphlet describing fully **Tarbell's LIFE OF LINCOLN,** showing sample pages and sample illustrations, including picture of Lincoln's birthplace, and facsimile of Lincoln's check payable to "colored man with one leg."

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY

L. D.
4-25

THIS COUPON BRINGS SAMPLE PAGES

TRUTH is stranger than fiction

WHY should the fact that a story is true militate against its interest? We read historical romances by the hundred thousand copies, knowing them to be fiction. But here is a man whose life-story reads stranger than any romance, is true, is noble, and is a proud heritage to every American citizen.

Life of Abraham Lincoln

By

IDA M. TARBELL

Four Splendid Volumes Lavishly Illustrated

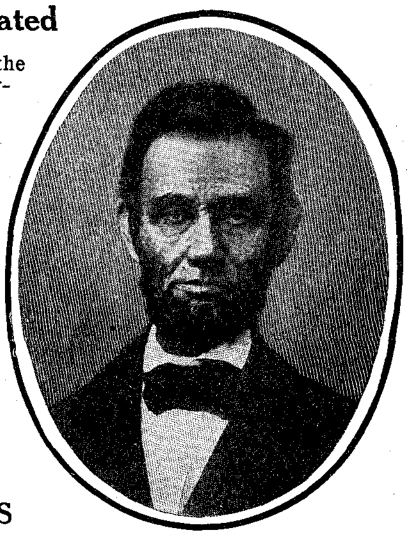
Miss Tarbell's **Life of Lincoln** is not merely a chronicle of the statesman, the lawyer and the President, but the story of **Lincoln the man.** It tells the wonderfully fascinating story of the struggles, triumphs and tragic death of our first and greatest countryman.

The Graphic Life-story of one of the Greatest Men the World has Produced

It appeals to every American because it tells the story as it has never before been told, of the rise of the "Rail-splitter" to the Presidency at that time in our history when our life as a nation hung on his statesmanship.

"CORPORAL" TANNER'S TRIBUTE

James Tanner, ex-Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., says: "If I had the power I would put into the hands of every one of the millions of the rising and coming generations a copy of Miss Tarbell's Life of Lincoln, and all of them would be better men and women."



NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES

New Facts regarding Lincoln's parentage.
New Light on his life as a boy, farm hand, storekeeper, politician, statesman.
The True Story of Lincoln's marriage.
The Famous "Lost Speech," delivered in 1856, now first reproduced.
New Materials on the Lincoln-Douglas debate.
New Anecdotes regarding the Lincoln-Shields duel.
New Stories of Lincoln as a lawyer.
New Facts regarding his nomination for President, election, life in Washington and tragic death, disproving many misstatements and popular errors.

CORDIALLY COMMENDED BY THE PRESS

"The best that has yet been written."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*
"Leaves a vivid, mental picture."—*Chicago Tribune.*
"Her work presents a portrait of the man that no student of history can afford to miss."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

COMPLETE SETS SENT ON APPROVAL

Send this Coupon ☞

Portrait Free. To all who send us the approval coupon ☞ before **May 25th,** we will present upon receipt of their acceptance a beautiful photo-mezzotint engravure of Abraham Lincoln, on Japan paper, 12 x 17 inches, enlarged from same photograph as above cut. Each portrait bears facsimile of Lincoln's signature and date 1864.

The work is in four handsome volumes, containing 133 illustrations. In order that you may judge it for yourself, we will send the entire set on inspection, express paid. If you have time to read but three pages you will know something about Abraham Lincoln that you did not know before. If the books are not satisfactory, return them at our expense.

Send the coupon to-day

LINCOLN HISTORY SOCIETY

48 EAST 23d STREET, NEW YORK

THIS COUPON BRINGS THE BOOKS, EXPRESS PAID

L. D.
4-25

LINCOLN HISTORY SOC'Y, 48 E. 23d Street, New York

Please send me at your expense a complete set of **Tarbell's LIFE OF LINCOLN,** in four volumes, bound in de luxe ¾ leather.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1.00 at once, and $1.00 per month thereafter for thirteen months. If not satisfactory, I will return them within ten days at your expense.

Name...

Address...

*If cloth binding is desired change 13 to 9 mos.

McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark.

"The Linen Store"

Washable Dress Goods

Fine Cotton Materials

Most of these we have imported direct from the best European manufacturers. The line includes all white French and English Nainsooks, India, Persian and Victoria Lawns, French Lawns (soft and regular finish), White and Ecru Batiste, Silk and cotton Mulls, Cambrics, Longcloths, Percales, Organdies and Swisses.

White French Batiste

These goods are made on hand looms and are embroidered in small and medium figures with some fine corded effects, together with a number of new Bayadere stripes with Herring-bone stitching and small designs. We can recommend these on account of their washing and wearing qualities.

40 and 42 inches wide, from 85c. to $2.50 per yard.

St. Gall Dress Swisses

The range this year includes all the staple dots from the small pin dot to the large cushion dot, together with an extensive variety of small and medium figures and striped effects.

30 inches wide, at 40c. to $1.50 per yard.

Tailored Waist Materials

In fine Imported French, Scotch, and English Madras, Cheviots and Piques, in many exclusive designs in stripes, checks and embroidered effects. In all white and colors; suitable for the new Tailored Waists. Highly recommended for their washing qualities.

32 inches wide, at 35c. to $1.50 per yard.

In addition to the above we show practically every desirable Wash Fabric in both Staple and Novelty goods.

SAMPLES: Our Mail Order Department for these goods is especially well equipped, and we are pleased at all times to mail samples of any of the above lines on request.

5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

WILLIAM DE MORGAN'S NOVELS

are full of hope, humor, and love of our fellow men.

Somehow Good

"A book as sound, as sweet, as wholesome, as wise as any in the range of fiction."—*The N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Absolutely masterly. The plot is extremely ingenious."—*Dial.*

Alice-for-short

"A remarkable example of the art of fiction at its noblest."—*Dial.*

Joseph Vance

"The first great English novel that has appeared in the Twentieth Century."—*N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

Each $1.75 postpaid

HENRY HOLT & CO., - New York

THE LITERARY DIGEST is the dominant weekly magazine among families of position and influence.

Ninety per cent. of its entire circulation of 168,000 copies per week is distributed directly among home-owners.

The Literary Digest is *read in the home,* and the concentrated interest of its contents results in more thorough, careful, and thoughtful reading than is usually accorded the average magazine.

Is Your Minister Well Behaved?

Read "The Minister in Society," by W. Beatty Jennings, D.D., in THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for May.

30 c. per copy
$3.00 per year

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

Continued from Fourth Page Preceding

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

Disposal, Criticism and Typewriting of Manuscripts, Accurate and Scholarly Translations. Programmes arranged. Assistance in the preparation of lectures, essays, addresses, orations and arguments. Send for Booklet. AUTHORS' REVISION BUREAU, 58 Morningside Avenue. New York.

LIBRARY RESEARCH, GENEALOGY A SPECIALTY. TRANSLATIONS.
WIDE EXPERIENCE.
MISS ATKINSON, Room 9048, 1 Madison Ave.

MSS. BOOKS WANTED. Works of new authors solicited. All sorts literary assistance; revision orations, lectures, etc.
Literary Bureau, 303 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

WRITE to Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind., for literary help and material in preparing speeches, debates, essays, club papers. Expert work. Reasonable rates.

PRINTING

WEDDING Invitations, Announcements, etc., with two sets envelopes, elegant stock, best print, $3.25 per hundred. Calling and business cards, envelopes with return card, 100 for 50c. Samples free. State which.
F. M. JOHNSON, Lowell, Mich.

FOR MEN

RELIABLE CIGARS

One dollar with your address sent to Henry Dehmel, box 675, Wheeling, W. Va. I will send you straight from a clean sanitary factory, postpaid, 50 genuine American Havana Cigars, handwork, made by Americans. Smoke 10, if unsatisfactory return balance and get your dollar back. Reference: R. G. Dun.

FOR THE HOME

PURE OLIVE OIL

In order to introduce our Falcon Brand Pure Olive Oil to those who want a Pure Olive Oil adapted for table and medicinal use, we will send a full quart can anywhere in the United States for $1.00. This can contains as much oil as two of most so-called quart bottles.
S. J. VALK & BRO.,
Valk Building, New York City.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP
DIRECT TO YOU

Guaranteed pure and of the best quality. Reference: any bank in Franklin County. The sugar-making season is just beginning. Order at once. Cash with same.
Syrup $1.25 per gal.
Sugar $1.00 for 5 lbs.
Freight as far as Chicago 35c. per 100 lbs.
FARMERS' EXCHANGE, Franklin, Vt.

IF YOU REALLY WANT TO KNOW about making Ice Cream and frozen desserts write for "Frozen Sweets." It shows by progressive photographic color illustrations and recipes how simple, quick and easy it is with the Lightning Freezer. Address postal to NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTISTIC BRASS cuspidors, ash trays and bon-bons. Deliver either, $1.00, currency, P. O. order or draft. BRASS SPECIALTY COMPANY, Box 442, Moundsville, W. Va.

FOR WOMEN

SAILOR SUITS to individual measurement. Man-tailored. Save ⅓ to ½. Guaranteed fit, workmanship and durability. Free Style-book, beautiful cloth samples, etc. Send to-day. JOHN B. SIMPSON,
Dept. C, 914 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

—POULTRY RAISERS—

If you want beautiful, marketable birds, prolific layers, rapid growers, quick to mature, easy to keep, in a word MONEY MAKERS, buy Rhode Island Reds. I sell at lowest price compatible with high quality, cockerels, hens, pullets, etc., and EGGS to HATCH. Write for free descriptive circular.
WALTER SHERMAN, Ashwalk, Newport, R. I.

Send ten cents and names of five persons who grow flowers and receive packet each Asters, Pansies, Petunias, Hardy Pinks and Phlox. Will bloom this year if sown now.
S. C. PIGGOTT,
Box L, Quincy, Illinois.

BURT'S SUPERB DAHLIAS—Grand Prize at St. Louis. Gold Medal at Buffalo. 20 Kinds (my selection) $1.00. Catalogue.
H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

NURSERIES

Forestry Planting, 10,000 Red Oak 4 to 6 in., $60; Ornamental, 100 Swiss Stone Pine 3 yrs., 3 to 4 in., $3; 1000, $25.
JACKSON'S NURSERIES, Portland, Me.

PHOTOGRAPHY

EXPERT Photo. Finishing promptly by mail. Highest grade work, prices reasonable, enlargements and copies a specialty. Splendid agency proposition for ladies or gentlemen. 2 cts. for particulars. Robt. L. Johnston, 12 No. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FILMS DEVELOPED FREE FOR AMATEURS, printing half price; all work guaranteed. Send postal for price list.
Fred Klein & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City

MUSICAL

JOIN Mullen's Music Lovers' Club. $1.00 keeps you supplied for one year with latest song hits. Sent monthly. Write for particulars. MULLEN MUSIC CO.,
336 West 145th St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

For the Hair

HAIR GROWTH stimulated by the Modern Vacuum Cap. Sent on 60 days' free trial at our expense. No drugs or electricity. Removes the cause of Dandruff and falling hair. Postal brings illustrated booklet.
MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.,
594 Barclay Blk., Denver, Colo.

The Pleurometer

It will develop lung power and proper breathing. Send for booklet and with it you will receive postal views of YALE COLLEGE. Why? If I can get you to read circular you will surely order an instrument.
C. H. Bird, Park Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Toys, Games and Amusements

SEND FOR IT Catalogue No. 136 of over 1,000 novelties, toys, games, puzzles, will be sent for 10 cents; together with our new FLYING BLUE BIRD TOY.
N. Y. NEWS CO., Dept. 13, 15 Warren St., N. Y.

Concrete Reenforcement

THE INNER-BOND
STEEL CONCRETE REINFORCING BAR
is the latest and best. Circular on request.
A. PRIDDLE, PATENTEE
San Francisco, Cal.

Coats-of-Arms

AND CRESTS
SEARCHED and correctly PAINTED for framing in water-colors. Reasonable.
Write to GEORGE TODD,
57 Cornell Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

A Balking Congress 579
China's Boycott of Japanese Goods 580
Our Enormous Preventable Loss by Fire 582
Pacific-coast Papers on the Fleet 583
The Opposition to Bryan 585
The Process of Recovery 586

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Mr. Roosevelt the Personification of America . . . 587
Funeral of Irish Home Rule 587
The Great 300-mile Gun 588
Qualifications of an American Ambassador 589
Kipling's Despair of Britain 590

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Wonder-house of Electricity 591
To Recover Lost Articles from Water 592
A Mechanical Money-sorter 592
An Appreciated Inventor 593
The Farming of the Future 593

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Poisonous Matches 594
Simplicity of Modern Surgery 594
Life in the Deep Sea 595

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Fate of the Church in France 596
Solving the Irish Educational Dilemma 596
Newman Defended by Pius X. 598
Preachers Who Plagiarize 598

LETTERS AND ART:

Against Zola's Apotheosis 599
State's Evidence of a Yellow Journalist 600
Our Foremost Actor 601
Future of "The Atlantic" 602
Why Men Refuse to Teach 602
THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 603-604
MISCELLANEOUS 606-628

SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN—The figure on the cover this week represents the spirit of literature, crowned with laurel, seated upon an eminence, surveying the doings of the world and recording them upon a tablet. The flaming tripod in the background suggests the light of knowledge, while the light rose-colored drapery blowing in the wind symbolizes the inspirational and poetic side of the magazine, and the severe drapery decorated with the Greek palm-leaf represents the practical side.

I am familiar with Ridpath's History of the World, and commend it to the scholar as well as to the plain people generally.
William McKinley

THE Publishers Failure IS Your Opportunity

Dr. Ridpath's labors are deserving of the highest praise. I most heartily recommend his History of the World for study and for convenient reference.
Benjamin Harrison

Literary Digest Readers are Offered an Exceptional Opportunity
To Place in Your Homes the World-Famed Publication

Ridpath's History of the World

Brand new, latest edition, down to date, beautifully bound in Half-Morocco
At LESS than even DAMAGED SETS were ever sold

We will **name our price** only in **direct letters** to those **sending the coupon** below. **Tear off the coupon,** write **name** and **address** plainly and **mail now before you forget it. Don't delay as there are but a few sets remaining.** Dr. Ridpath's family derive an income from his History, and **to print our price broadcast** for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales.**

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pryamids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic, troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Greek and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement; of French elegance and British power; to the rise of the Western world, including the complete history of the United States and all other nations down to the close of the Russia-Japan war.

RIDPATH'S enviable position as an historian is due to his wonderfully beautiful style, a style no other historian has ever equaled. He pictures the great historical events as though they were happening before your eyes; he carries you with him to see the battles of old; to meet kings and queens and warriors; to sit in the Roman Senate; to march against Saladin and his dark-skinned followers; to sail the southern seas with Drake; to circumnavigate the globe with Magellan; to watch that thin line of Greek spearmen work havoc with the Persian hordes on the field of Marathon; to know Napoleon as you know Roosevelt. He combines absorbing interest with supreme reliability, and makes the heroes of history real living men and women, and about them he weaves the rise and fall of empires in such a fascinating style that history becomes as absorbingly interesting as the greatest of fiction.

RIDPATH'S History is strongly endorsed by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, and McKinley, Jefferson Davis, Lew Wallace, John L. Stoddard, Bishop Vincent, Dr. Cuyler, Rabbi Hirsch, Presidents of Ann Arbor, Amherst, Brown, Dartmouth, Tufts, Trinity, Bates, Colby, Smith, Vassar, Yale, and other Colleges, and by the Great American People, 200,000 of whom own and love it.

$1
Brings the Complete Set, Balance Small Sums Monthly

RIDPATH'S is generally conceded the **Greatest History** ever written. It is so **beautifully written** your children will learn to **love** it. It is the **only** general history recognized as an **authority.** You should know history in these **history making days.** This is your chance to buy it **for much less than ever before. Send coupon To-Day and We will Mail Sample Pages FREE.**

WESTERN NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Weight 55 lbs.
HISTORY WORLD

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

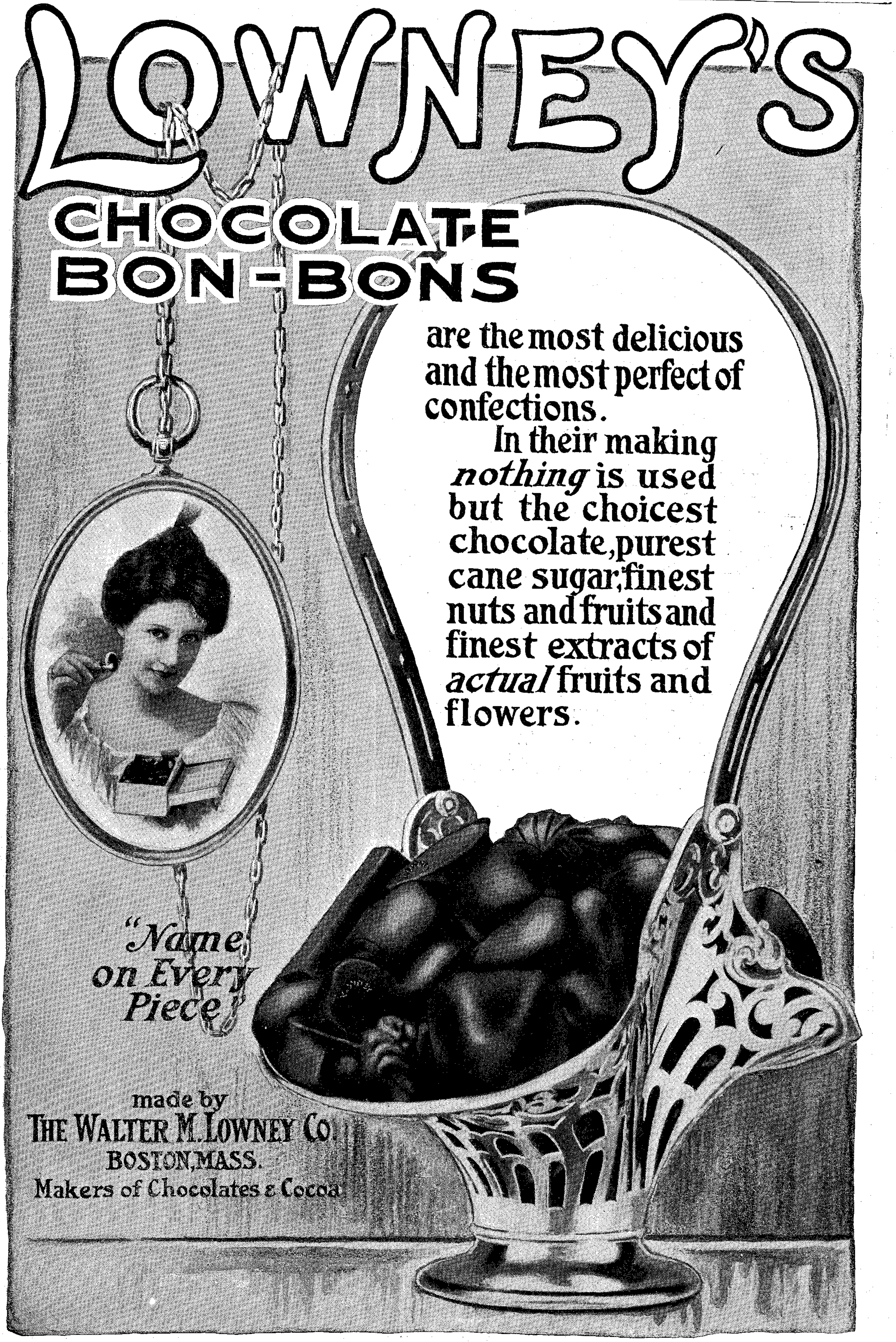
4
25
'08

FREE COUPON
Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mail without cost to me sample pages of Ridpath's History containing his famous "Race Chart" in colors, map of China and Japan, diagram of Panama Canal, specimen pages from the work, etc., and write me full particulars of your special offer to LITERARY DIGEST readers.

Name ....

Address ....



LOWNEY'S

CHOCOLATE BON-BONS

are the most delicious and the most perfect of confections.

In their making *nothing* is used but the choicest chocolate, purest cane sugar; finest nuts and fruits and finest extracts of *actual* fruits and flowers.

"Name on Every Piece."

made by
THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.
BOSTON, MASS.
Makers of Chocolates & Cocoa

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 940

TOPICS OF THE DAY

A BALKING CONGRESS

THE masterly inactivity of Congress toward the program of legislation which the President so emphatically set before it in his message of a few weeks ago, is arousing the indignation of the President's newspaper supporters and drawing gleeful comments from the anti-Roosevelt press. "It is difficult to resist the conclusion," says the New York *Independent*, "that legislation has been avoided by the party which controls both branches by great majorities, and that the recent filibustering of the minority in the House was not, in the beginning of it, wholly displeasing to the leaders of the majority there, altho in due time it led to much bitterness of feeling and expression." The refusal of Congress to grant the President's request for four new battle-ships instead of two, says the New York *Evening Post*, "but foreshadows what is to happen to nearly all the rest of Mr. Roosevelt's program, despite his numerous special messages." The appropriation bills, it is predicted, will have the right of way from now until adjournment. The press seem to have lost hope of any currency legislation during the present session beyond the possible authorization of a commission to look into the whole question. In the field of labor legislation nothing has been done beyond the hasty passage of a new Employers' Liability Law, and suspicions are afloat that even this was not put through in good faith, but with the knowledge that it was so drawn as to invite collision with the courts and the Constitution. It is even rumored that the President himself may kill this act by veto on the ground that the courts are likely to declare it unconstitutional.

A Washington dispatch names the following pet measures of the President's, toward which it predicts that Congress will continue to turn a cold shoulder during the present session:

> "Restricting the power of the Federal courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.
>
> "Amending the Sherman Antitrust Law so as to establish a system of Federal licenses for interstate corporations.
>
> "Enabling the railroads to form traffic associations so as to secure greater stability of rates and returns.
>
> "Removing some of the restrictions from combinations of labor.
>
> "Prohibiting railroads from blacklisting union employees.
>
> "Empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to control future issues of stocks and bonds of railroad property.
>
> "Permitting the Attorney-General to name one of the receivers for insolvent railroads.
>
> "Removing the duty on wood pulp.
>
> "Providing for the construction of four battle-ships, instead of two.
>
> "Establishing postal savings-banks."

The most important piece of legislation to the credit of the session is admittedly the Employers' Liability Law—if it proves valid. Many papers characterize as farcical the manner in which this act was rushed through both Houses, almost without discussion. Some of the Senators who voted for it, says a Washington dispatch, had not even read it. The political exigencies demanded a sop for labor. What the bill aims to do is thus summarized by the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

> "It abolishes the old common-law rule that one can not recover for the negligence of a fellow-servant; that is, another employee. This rule has been abolished in many of the States, and modified in others. The fact that contributory negligence shall be no bar to recovery is a much more radical change. It is true that contributory negligence may be shown in mitigation of damages, but even this is barred where the employer is guilty of a violation of any statute made for the safety of employees. Then all contracts for limiting the employer's liability are made void."

It is said that many of the able lawyers in both branches of Congress believe that the act will not stand the test of the Supreme Court. Of the possibility of the President's vetoing it *The Journal of Commerce* says:

> "Should he find the bill, as seems probable, full of flaws, and think it his duty to veto it, he will by so doing administer a most stinging rebuke to the politicians who are thinking to manufacture cheap political capital while placing on the statute-books laws that are likely to be condemned by the courts. Such a rebuke would be a real lesson to those who are responsible for slovenly or insincere legislative work. It would require a substantial amount of courage, since the President would undoubtedly be subjected to considerable misconstruction in certain quarters, but in the long run it would make very powerfully for the reputation of the Chief Executive. He would stand before the country as one who not merely wants work done, but wants it done well. It can be positively stated, too, that a veto for the Employers' Liability Bill would, under the circumstances supposed, be a distinguished service to the cause of labor. It would serve notice on Congress to remodel the bill and put it into proper form before the close of this session if it desires such credit as may come from the passage of a measure of this class. And, if Congress should fail to pass a revised bill in the closing hours of the session, the situation would still be much better for those who are supposedly to profit from it than that which now exists. Instead of having to wait two years or more to test a defective law in the courts, they would be able to continue their efforts for a new enactment without further delay and to get that measure of real relief to which men engaged in a hazardous occupation are entitled. A veto—should the bill prove to be even in part subject to the suspicions now cast upon it—would be in the interest of the man on the railroad, as against the cheap labor agitator at the Capitol."

The New York *Evening Sun*, surveying the general situation, contemplates with satisfaction the recalcitrant attitude of Congress toward the President's recommendation—an attitude, it says, which

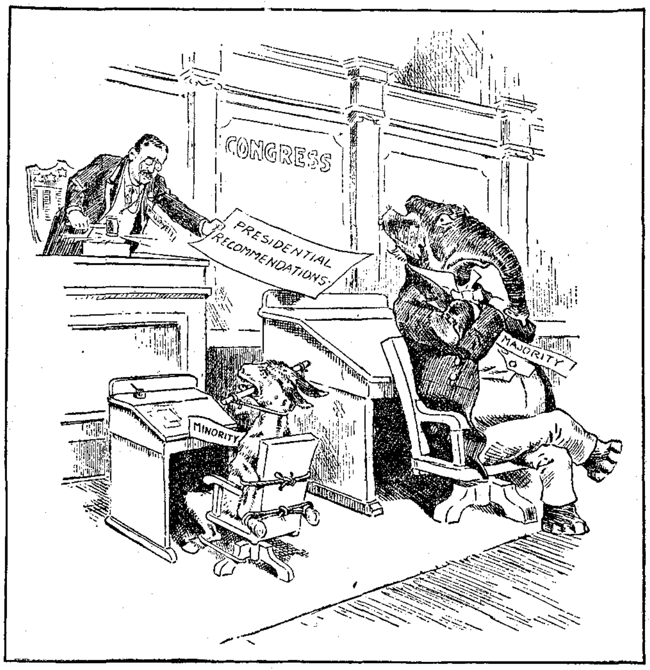
TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

will enhance the respect of the public for this legislative body. Further:

> "It must make more remote the possibility of that ominous executive assault upon the judiciary which has appeared to be the inevitable sequel of a complete surrender of legislative prerogative to the Executive. Moreover, when Congress has its way in this matter the Executive will be helped because the impatience and resentment which excessive Presidential haranguing inspires are moods which do not conduce to appreciation of Presidential suggestions on their merits."



CAN'T AND WON'T.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

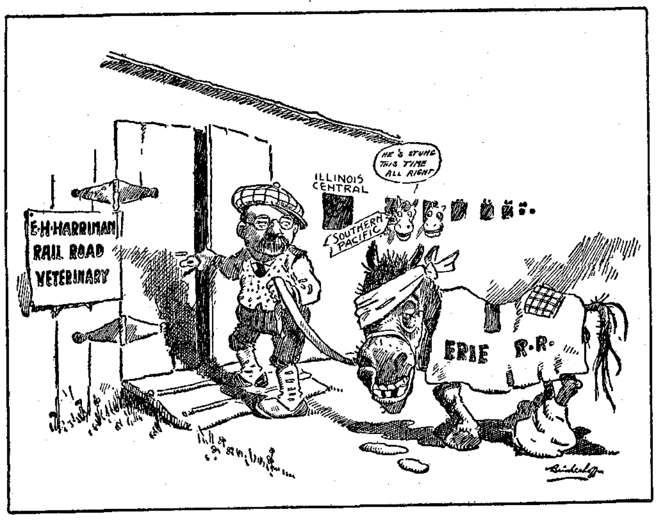
The Morning *Sun*, nevertheless, seems inclined to range itself on the President's side in his demand for four new battle-ships. "A grave doubt arises," it says, "whether the House was wise in allowing itself to be influenced by the economics of Mr. Tawney, the peace-loving sentiments of Mr. Burton, and the misplaced buffoonery of Mr. Williams." It cites the following reasons for this doubt:

> "With a broadside fire of eight 12-inch guns, which have an effective range of six miles, and with a speed of more than 21 knots, the *Dreadnought*, according to that high authority *Engineering*, was equal as a fighting machine to any other two battle-ships afloat when she went into commission. A German naval expert declared when the *Dreadnought* was launched that she was superior to the best six battle-ships in the German Navy. The truth is she rendered obsolete the most powerful vessels of ten years ago and was so much more powerful than battleships of the *Louisiana* or the *King Edward VII.* class that every other great sea Power began at once to plan *Dreadnoughts* for her Navy. In the United States two were authorized and are now building, the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*.

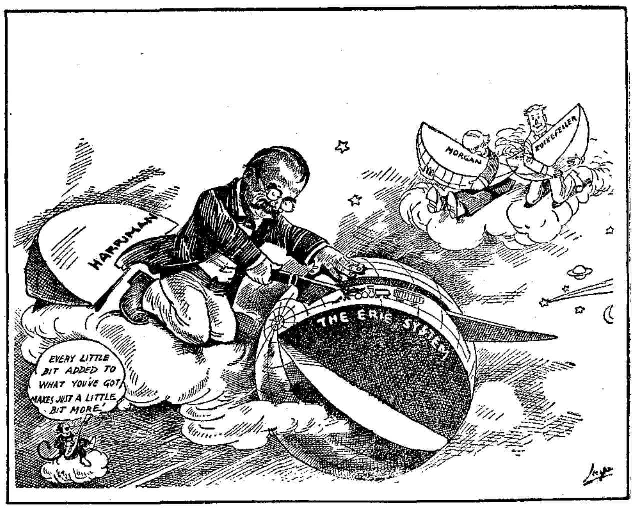
> "To opponents of naval expansion like Mr. Burton and Mr. Williams two battle-ships doubtless seem enough and to spare. But we must consider that three British *Dreadnoughts* have been launched since the great pioneer ship, that three others are building, and that the purpose of the Admiralty is to add still more of these swift leviathans to the British Navy. We must also consider that the German naval program contemplates a strenuous rivalry to England in the construction of such ships, and that France and Japan are also infected with the fever of expansion in emulation of other sea Powers."

CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

THE rapidity with which the boycott of Japanese goods begun by the Cantonese is now spreading throughout the Empire is noted by the American press as one more proof of a growing national spirit in China. Prompted by resentment against Japan's high-handed and coercive attitude toward the Peking Government in the matter of the *Tatsu Maru*—a Japanese steamer seized by China for smuggling arms to Chinese revolutionists—the Self-Government societies of Canton decided to retaliate with what has been called "the greatest bloodless weapon of modern times." Already, we are told, the merchants of Canton, Hongkong, and other Chinese ports have served notice on their correspondents not to ship in Japanese bottoms; and a Canton dispatch to the New York *Herald* says that a secret fiat has gone forth that the boycott shall not be lifted until the loss to Japanese commerce reaches $150,000,000. The leaders of the movement are taking every precaution to prevent rioting or destruction of property—acts which would invite governmental interference. It is rumored that Japanese merchants, on the other hand, are resorting to subtle methods to provoke such demonstrations, in order to compel official action. Thus the dispatch already quoted tells how within the last few days an unusually large number of Japanese pedlers have appeared upon the Canton streets with Japanese wares. Altho popular feeling, according to Chan Wai Po, head of the Canton Self-Government Society, is "so intense that it is impossible to overstate it," the leaders are determined not to be betrayed into methods unsuitable to a "civilized" boycott. Japan, says Chan Wai Po, "will learn to her cost" that she did an exceedingly bad

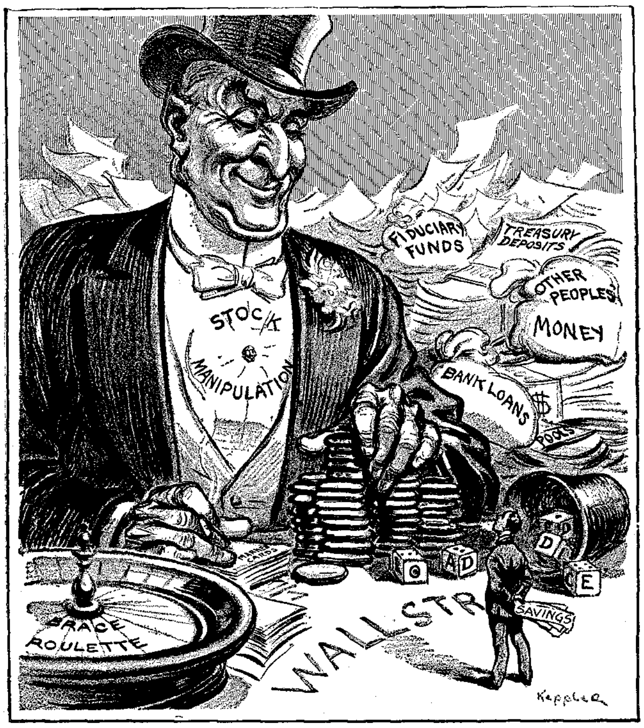

E.H. HARRIMAN RAIL ROAD VETERINARY
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
HE'S STUNG THIS TIME ALL RIGHT
ERIE R.R.

HARRIMAN HAS ACQUIRED THE ERIE.
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader*.


HARRIMAN
MORGAN
ROCKEFELLER
THE ERIE SYSTEM
EVERY LITTLE BIT ADDED TO WHAT YOU'VE GOT MAKES JUST A LITTLE BIT MORE

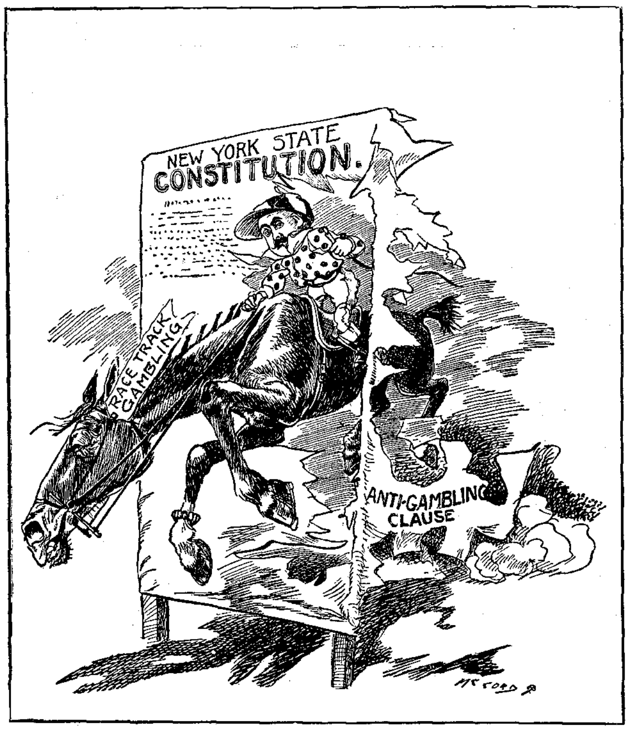
THE GREAT DIVIDE.
—Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.



From "Puck" Copyrighted 1908.

WHAT SHOW HAVE YOU GOT, LITTLE MAN?
—Keppler in *Puck*.



IN THE SADDLE.
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

THE WINNERS.

day's work when "by main force she compelled China to recede from her righteous position regarding the *Tatsu Maru*." *The Herald* dispatch says that trade with China is "the very corner-stone of Japan's commercial structure." From the same source we quote the following statements, which throw additional light on the situation:

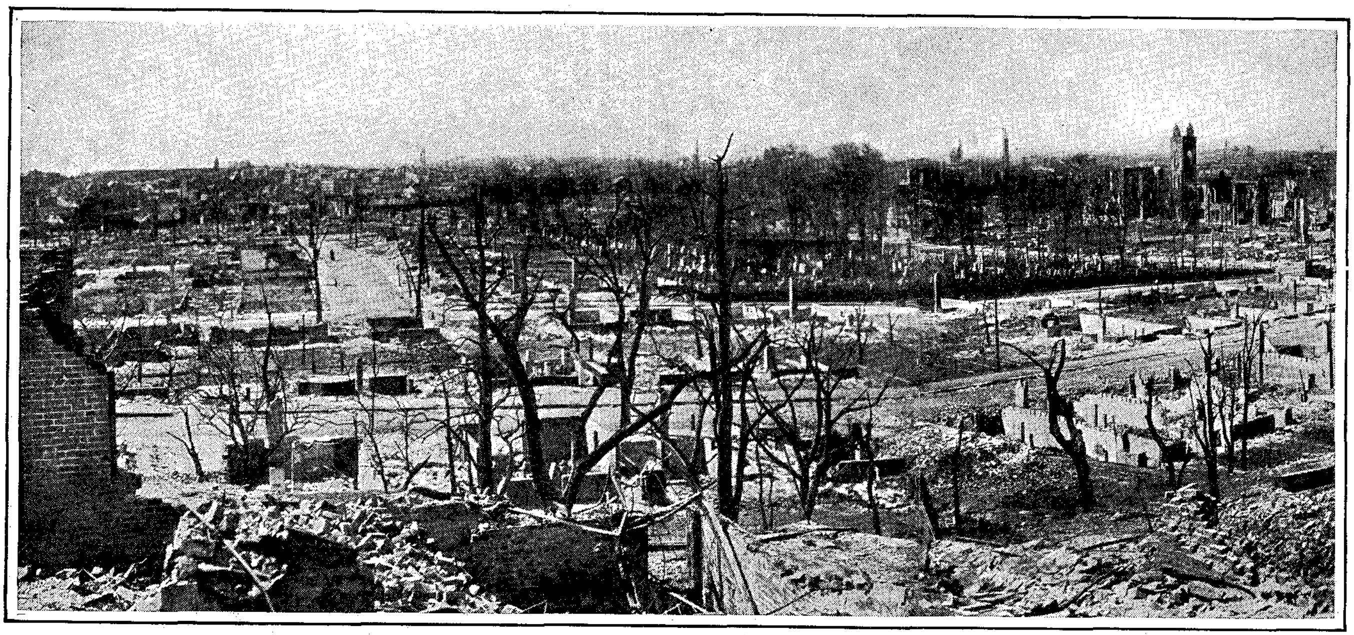
> "The machinery for making the boycott effective is ideal. Throughout China Self-Government societies exist under the central government's encouragement, the ostensible object being to pave the way for a constitutional government. The officials of these societies are chosen by the great gilds, or unions, ruling the cities and controlling every phase of Chinese life.
>
> "Here in Canton, to illustrate the situation, the boycott leaders have at their command the machinery of the seventy-two gilds representing every phase of business and labor, from bankers down to water-coolies. The same is true of other cities. For the purpose of the present movement there have been formed here and in most of the important commercial centers National Disgrace societies, with the same membership as the Self-Government societies. As the name indicates, the inspiration of these societies is to remove the stain of the national disgrace placed upon China by Japan. The Cantonese are leaders in this movement. Their influence is far-reaching. The most prominent merchants throughout China and in the Chinese colonies abroad are Cantonese. From not only Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Tien-Tsin, Nieu-Chwang, Che Foo, Hankow, and the smaller Chinese cities, but from Melbourne to New York and including cities of Japan, have come promises of hearty cooperation in the anti-Japanese movement."

Altho it is not long since the United States had to take a dose of the same medicine at the hands of China, our papers seem to have little sympathy to offer Japan now that her turn comes. "Nor does the world show a tendency to blame China for a disposition to use her only available weapon," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*. "With the boycott as an economic weapon Americans have no sympathy," says the same paper, "but surely in this instance the silent war of abstention from business is better than the clash of arms." Ultimately, thinks the Hartford *Courant*, Japan and China will clash swords for the political headship of the Far East; and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* finds evidence in the present friction that as yet there is nothing of solidarity among the yellow races. "With a break of this kind," the latter paper says, "the 'yellow peril' loses its importance for the time being." The Philadelphia *Press*, altho convinced that the boycott can not last long, admits that while it does last it may have very serious effects on Japanese manufactures and shipping. To quote further:

> "The Chinese boycott of American goods very seriously affected our exports to China, reducing them materially for a year or two.
>
> "But while our exports to China are about two-thirds as large as those of the nearest neighbor of the Empire, Japan, our Chinese exports are but about 2 per cent. of our total exports. Japan's exports to China are 20 per cent. of the total exports of the Island Empire. . . . Japan is in a critical condition financially. It is suffering a depression more severe than our own. Its corporations failed last year by hundreds. Any interference with Japan's Chinese trade will affect all Japanese credits."

But the real significance of both boycotts, *The Press* goes on to say, lies in the proof they give of the growing organization of China. We read:

> "The Chinese are often looked upon by uninformed observers as a mere herd. No population, as a matter of fact, is more completely organized internally. Vast family clans, gilds, and secret societies include millions. The mechanic trades are all organized by cities and provinces. All merchants in particular commodities are associated. The penalties of our national bank act are trivial by the side of those inflicted by Chinese banking gilds.
>
> "But these numerous and powerful organizations were never brought into play on any large scale for national purposes until the American boycott. Even in the Japanese war, twelve years ago, the great mass of Chinese had little knowledge and small interest.
>
> "A prodigious change has come. The Chinese newspaper circulation has increased on an enormous scale. Organized higher education has sprung over the Empire. China is arming, tho its army as yet is of no weight. National feeling has awakened. Years, perhaps two or three generations, must pass before China is made over, as was Japan.
>
> "But each year sees a change. The view that China is to be a tender to Japan may be put aside. Instead, friction will grow yearly. The two nations dislike each other. They are naturally repellent. In a military and naval sense China is still weak by the side of Japan. But as the national spirit of the Chinese Empire grows, as its national spirit increases, as it develops peaceful means of making the power of its people felt in trade and com-



Photographs copyrighted, 1908, by Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF

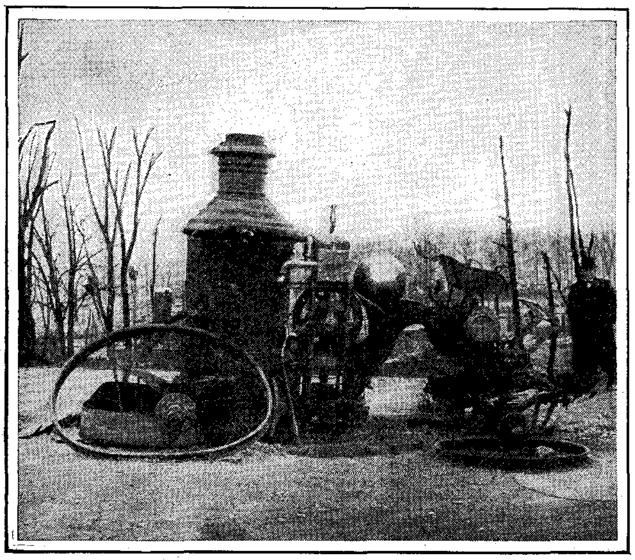
merce, China is certain to repeat the experience of its many-centuried history, and show itself more powerful than apparently more active, vigorous, and enterprising lands."

Another indication of a quickened national spirit is found in the rumor that the Self-Government societies are uniting in a memorial to the throne urging the immediate creation of a national assembly.

OUR ENORMOUS PREVENTABLE LOSS BY FIRE

"THE conflagration which on Sunday wiped out a large part of the city of Chelsea, near Boston," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "was the result of a combination of circumstances, only one of which, the strong northwest wind, was beyond the control of man." By implication this would lay the responsibility for such calamities directly at the door of American methods of construction, against which a neglect of ordinary fire precaution is charged. To quote the Philadelphia *Press*:

> "Wooden frames, shingle roofs, and factories, stores, and public buildings built without precautions to check fire by slow-burning construction, exist everywhere, in all our towns and cities. Where these things are, fire and a high wind will sweep all away if both come together. They did in Baltimore. They have in Chelsea. They will in the next place where fate falls, wind comes, and 'the red cock crows.'



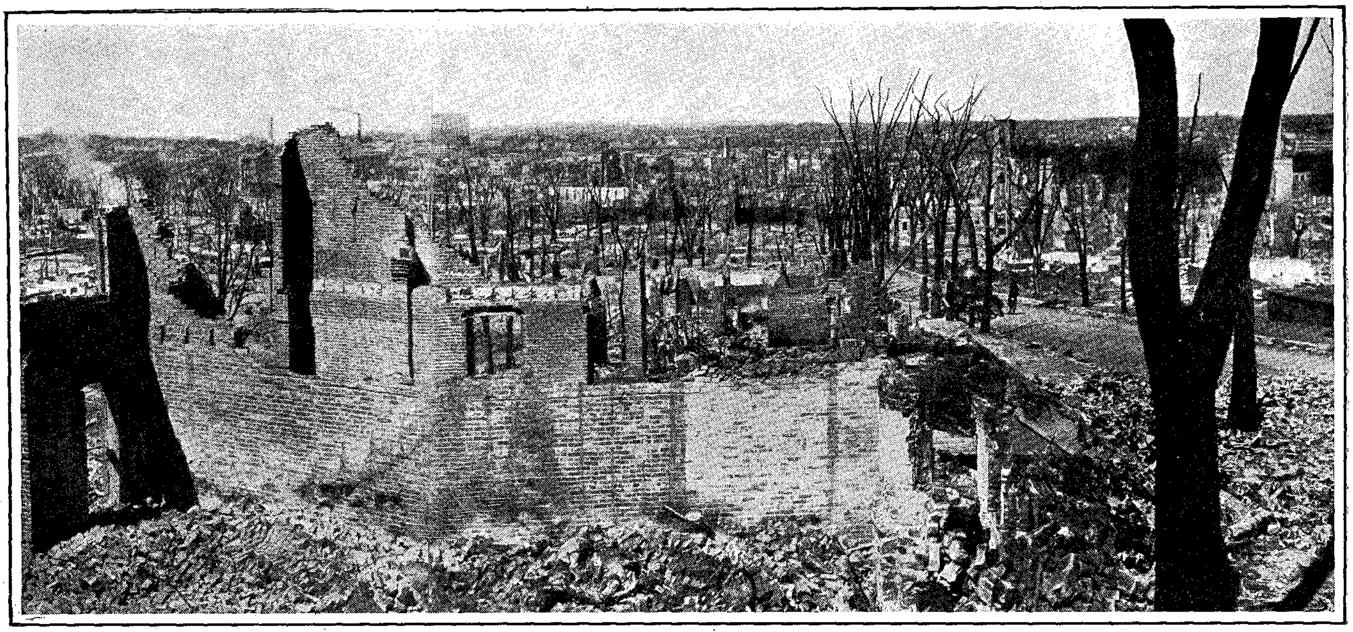
A FIRE ENGINE THAT WAS CAUGHT IN THE CONFLAGRATION.

> "A very small expenditure, relative to the loss, would have made every Chelsea factory slow-burning, but insurance premiums spread over the years are easier to meet than the single payment called for by slow-burning construction."

"On its face," remarks the New York *Commercial*, "the official statement sounds not a little remarkable, that in the building operations of the forty-nine 'principal cities' of the United States last year, despite the great increase in the use of cement, steel, brick, and stone in the recent past, 59 per cent. of the new construction was of wood."

The Wall Street Journal states that in the past three years the money losses by fire in the United States and Canada aggregated $850,000,000—a sum "nearly equal to the total capital stock, paid in, of the national banks of the United States." This tremendous destruction of property is equivalent to a tax of nearly $10 upon every man, woman, and child in the United States and the Dominion. "This year, even before the Chelsea fire," *The Journal* adds, "the average loss per day was nearly $600,000." We read further:

> "Now, this waste is a preventable waste. Certainly the largest part of it is absolutely unnecessary. There are no such losses by fire in the principal European countries, and the safeguards which they have erected against fire it ought to be possible to establish in the United States. If it be fair to assume, according to the European standards, that the normal fire loss of the United States would be $60,000,000, then during the past three years we have by reason of neglect—criminal neglect—squandered $220,000,000 a year. . . . . . .
>
> "After every big conflagration there is nearly always a good deal of talk about the 'benefit' which such a loss confers upon certain trades, as if destruction of property could ever be in any sense of the word a benefit. After the San Francisco disaster, for instance, much was said about the immense activity which the destruction of that city would give to the building and kindred trades, as it would stimulate an unusual activity by reason of the large demands for materials. The fact that the disaster at San Francisco meant the wiping out of property, a total loss which had to be borne by somebody or other, did not seem to appeal to certain minds. No doubt that some people regarded the insurance paid them for property destroyed by fire as in the nature of money found, or at least of a quick and convenient way of transferring real estate into cash.
>
> "There is a little of such reasoning now. The panic of 1907 is now seen to have had a starting-point in the San Francisco earthquake and fire early in 1906. Then began that liquidation and decline in the stock market which has kept up ever since, and which,



CHELSEA AFTER THE FIRE.

in October, 1907, culminated in the great crisis. While the San Francisco fire was not, of course, the main cause of the panic, it was one of those big wastes, like war and famine, which go to make up a heavy loss to the world, and which must be paid for in some way or another.

"It is about time that something effective should be done to prevent the terrific waste by fire which is the rule in the United States. We are now paying attention to the prevention of wastes of our natural resources, such as wastes of forests and waterways. We ought to add to this movement the prevention of the waste by fire. Certainly some scientific method of dealing with this subject could be established. At least 75 per cent. of the annual losses by fire in the United States are preventable. It would be money in the pocket of the country if we spent even $50,000,000 to save $150,000,000."

"It is foolish to spend years in building up valuable property," says the Washington *Post*, "and then through carelessness and negligence, subject it to total destruction in a single night." The same paper goes on to say:

"While the question of preserving our forests is being agitated by whole companies and battalions and congresses of forest-reserve champions, there seems to be little movement toward concerted preservation of the structures which are the principal consumers of our timber supply. It would be well if something could be done to preserve the wood products after they leave the forest primeval. Every fire destroys property, and insurance does not restore loss. It merely equalizes it, so that the whole damage does not fall upon one or a few individuals. But the wealth of the country is diminished every time the flames lick even a woodshed from the earth into the heavens. We should build structures that will not burn. They do it in Germany, for example, and many cities of the Fatherland hardly know what a fire larger than a bonfire looks like. American municipalities should perfect their building and fire ordinances, and compel their observance to the letter. If individuals will not build secure shelters for themselves without compulsion, a paternal government should see to it for them.

"There is another innovation which the United States might well borrow from Austria for the prevention of such dreadful loss of life as frequently occurs with the destruction of public buildings. The architects of Vienna and the large Austrian cities are constructing all buildings designed for the housing of any large number of human beings with the stairways on the outside. A splendid and spacious opera-house is now in the course of erection, and its broad outside stairway is a thing of architectural beauty as well as an assurance of safety to the patrons of the playhouse. There need be no Iroquois holocausts or tragedies like those of Boyertown and North Collinwood, with the stairways to public buildings so constructed.

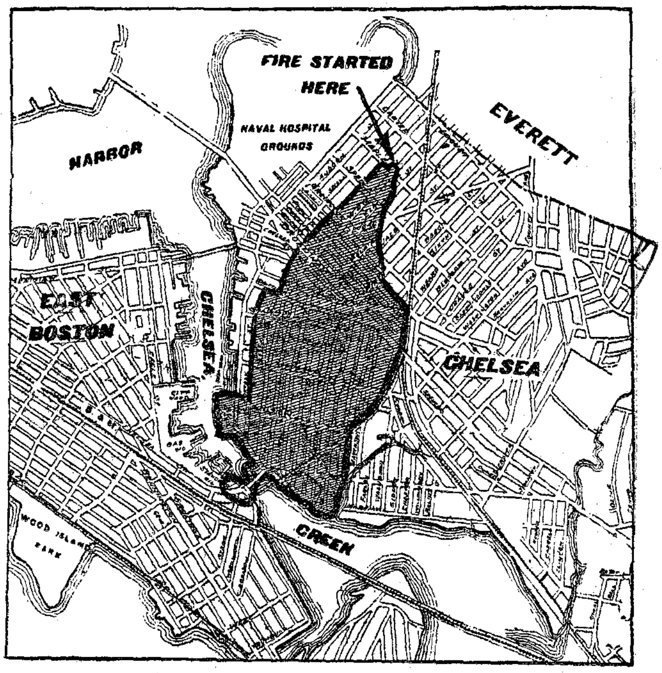
"The frequency of these devastating fires is a constant reminder to Americans that our system is all wrong. We must exercise more care in our building, more watchfulness in our methods of preservation, and more far-sightedness in our struggles to create wealth."

PACIFIC-COAST PAPERS ON THE FLEET

THE press of the Pacific Coast are taking occasion, while public attention is directed that way and the gala days of the Fleet's reception are at their height, to emphasize some most salient facts in connection with the commercial importance of the Western coast, its general unpreparedness for handling large naval maneuvers, and the growing significance of the Pacific Ocean in international affairs.

"When Robley D. Evans stated in an interview at San Francisco that 'the greater interest of the United States to-day is in the Pacific,'" says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, "he crammed contemporary history and the future of the Republic into a single sentence." To quote further:

"After all, the really vital lesson of the Atlantic Fleet's cruise



MAP OF CHELSEA, MASS.,

Swept by fire on April 12th. The shaded part shows the burned district. By this disaster 10,000 people were made homeless.

in the Pacific is not merely in the Fleet's demonstrated ability to make the long voyage; it may be found rather in the fact that it has fixt the attention of the country upon the Pacific Coast, its possibilities and its dangers. If it shall serve to convince the American people that the Pacific Coast is closer to the world than any other portion of American coast line, it will teach a lesson of profound significance and will achieve enduring good for the whole country.

"There are within reach of this Coast more people to feed and clothe; more buyers and more sellers; larger markets, and broader opportunities for commercial and industrial exploitation generally, than may be found within reach of any other part of this country's coast line.

"The fact is now very generally recognized among those who have given even slight study to conditions existing in countries bordering on the Pacific.

"Admiral Evans stated what most men know to be true when he said 'this is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be,' and he stated what every fair, patriotic American ought to admit when he added that 'our interests in the Pacific are to-day greater than in the Atlantic.'"

And the San Diego *Union*, in a careful analysis of the poor docking facilities of the Pacific Coast, and the former government policy of practically omitting the Pacific Ocean from its naval program, believes "it is fortunate for the nation that this object-lesson of the inadequacy of the Pacific-Coast naval establishment has come in time of peace." We read:

"And yet had not this great Fleet been sent to these waters, it is by no means certain that there would be any realization of actual conditions until they had been brought home by actual war. But that realization is likely to come rapidly now. The first thought of the commander of a modern war-ship is for its coal supply, and the second is for means of keeping the craft fit for sea service. On the Pacific Coast the coal problem is easy, but the repair question is serious. . . . . . .

"And it is not too much to say that, altho the reasons which led President Roosevelt to send the effective fighting force of the American Navy to these waters probably did not contemplate an object-lesson of the inadequacy of the naval establishment on this coast, it was worth the while to send the ships even tho no other result were achieved except to show to Congress and the country the folly of the policy that has been pursued in dealing with the Pacific seaboard. . . . . . .

"No powerful fleet having ever before been in these waters, no preparations were made for caring for any large number of naval vessels. That policy is now abandoned and is not likely ever to be adopted again. But to send the flower of the Navy to the Pacific is only a half-way measure. The means of keeping ships seaworthy in these waters in future are yet to be provided."

The recent statement of Frederick T. James, a London naval authority, "that a strong permanent Pacific Fleet is essential" and that "a weak, undefended coast would tempt Japan unduly to bring on a race war which would be a world calamity," is quoted by the San Francisco *Argonaut* for serious consideration. In fact, so vital does this weekly consider this phase of the matter that it states emphatically that "in spite of Secretary Metcalf's assurances that after a series of visitings the battle-ship fleet will sail 'for home,' we believe that the hour for departure will never come."

"The motives and purposes which have given us the Fleet," it continues, "are not likely to be so far put aside as to cause its return as a fleet to Atlantic waters." We read further:

"Somebody is going to dominate this great ocean. If the United States doesn't do it—if she foolishly throws away her chance—then Japan will do it. The course of a sound statesmanship, now that we have a vastly overmastering force in the Pacific, is to maintain that status. It can be done easily and naturally, without exciting suspicion or resentment."

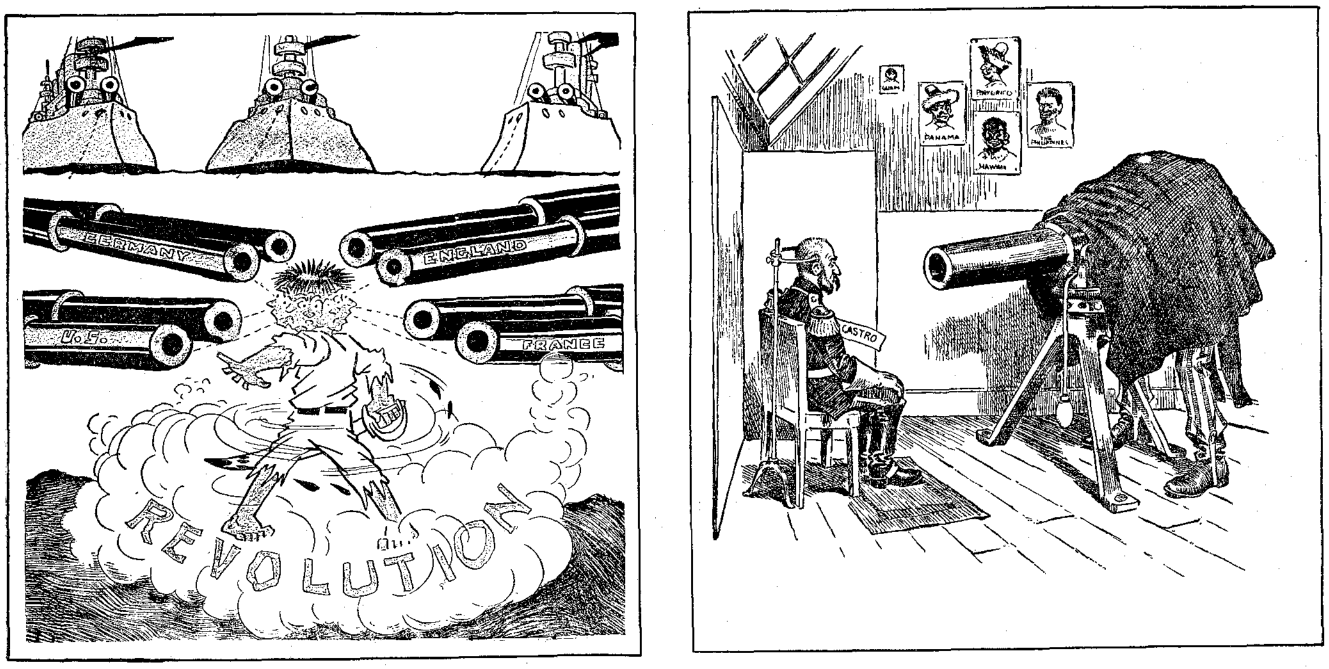
Governor Gillett's speech of welcome to the sailors, at San Diego, sounded the same note. He said in part:

"Upon this broad and calm ocean in the future will be waged the greatest war of commerce between the great Powers of the world. Here is where nations will strive for supremacy, and here is where will be fought the greatest naval battles of the world.

"The Pacific Ocean can not always remain a peaceful ocean. In the contests to come our country will play the most important part because its interests will be the greatest; and when that time shall come we must be ready for it, if we maintain the mastery of this great ocean we must have the means to do it with. Here in the future, no doubt, will clash the great navies of the world, and upon these waters will the great naval conflicts be carried on."

One discordant note is sounded by the Oakland *World*, a California labor organ. In speaking of the rivalry between the San Francisco society leaders over the honor of entertaining the enlisted men of the Fleet, it says:

"These big rich women have about as much love for the men of the Fleet as they have for the 'yeller' dogs that run the streets; but—the Fleet may be called upon to defend the interests of the



"FREE AND INDEPENDENT" HAITI.
Llanuza in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE.
- De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

WHAT MONROE NEVER THOUGHT OF.

capitalists, and so it might be well enough to pat them on their backs a little. And when these women of the big rich and the near-rich class get through with their 'patting' you can depend upon it that the men of the Fleet will be ready to go through hell if they are ordered to do so. They will be ready and anxious to murder their fellow workers in Japan, or in any other nation, if the command to fire is given them."

THE OPPOSITION TO BRYAN

A FEW weeks ago we quoted the Washington correspondent of one of the leading anti-Bryan Democratic papers as admitting that "William Jennings Bryan has the nomination triple-riveted already, and is putting in more fastenings every day." Since then, however, the New York State Democrats have selected an anti-Bryan delegation to Denver, headed by Judge Parker, and Delaware has chosen a delegation pledged to support Judge Gray (in spite of his protest), making eighty-four delegates not likely to support Bryan; so that with the delegates Governor Johnson may get in his own State and elsewhere, the opponents of the Nebraskan are now beginning to talk about the prospect of going to Denver with one-third of the delegates opposed to naming him.

According to Democratic usage, Mr. Bryan must have a two-thirds vote of the convention to win the nomination. Can his opponents prevent this? The New York *World*, which is leading the fight against him, says there is a "possibility" of such a thing, but does not predict positively that it will happen. There will be 1,002 delegates in the convention, so that it will take 335 to block the action they dread. That number are not yet in sight. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) exclaims exasperatedly:

"The recovery of the party from the Bryan delusion is unconscionably slow, but there is still time for other States in the East, in the West, and in the South to follow the example of New York. The Democrats of this State understand very well that Mr. Bryan is a Republican asset, one of the chief assets of that party, indeed. Whenever he is a candidate the Republicans are certain of triumph. Upon the Democratic ledger he represents liabilities, deficits, and bankruptcy. He is, in truth, as President Wilson pointed out at the Jefferson-Day banquet, practically a receiver of the party. As part owners of the property the New York Democrats are seeking to have him discharged."

The World reminds the party of its own candidate thus:

"If the Democratic party is to enter the campaign with any prospects except of renewed disaster it must be in a position to take the offensive with a candidate of Governor Johnson's principles and character. Mr. Bryan's candidacy means that from the day of the convention to the day of election the sham Democracy will be kept forever on the defensive because of his past record of defeat and his present devotion to the doctrines of disaster."

Several Southern papers have joined the movement against the Bryan candidacy. Thus the Jacksonville *Times-Union* (Dem.) remarks:

"In what State that Mr. Bryan lost before is he stronger now? From what States can any reasonable man figure for Mr. Bryan any addition to the safely Democratic States? Where are the votes to be found to elect him? He made a point that the delegations be instructed for him. New York has refused to do so, and he will have no instructed delegations from the East. Now to acknowledge defeat as a foregone conclusion this year is to indorse Rooseveltism as Mr. Bryan comes perilously near to doing, but Rooseveltism is a very positive danger to the South.

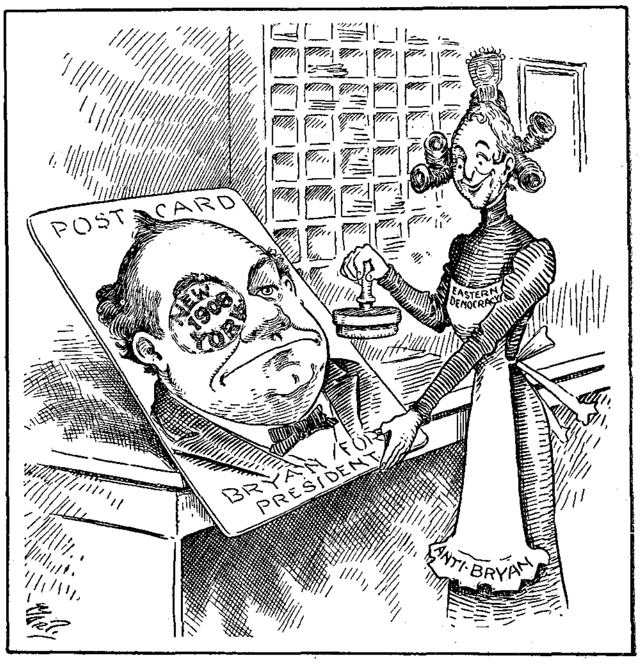
"The certain Democratic States with Oklahoma have 166 votes that will be given any candidate of the convention, but 76 more must be found if we are to defeat Hughes or Taft. Where will Mr. Bryan get them? But with Governor Johnson for candidate we may get 116 more, giving us a safe majority.

"Of course this is a mere calculation, but it is one that appeals to a reasonable man, while nothing so promising can be shown for Bryan. Mr. Bryan can not give us Nebraska while Johnson can give us Minnesota. With Johnson we can carry New York against Taft; and Illinois, New Jersey, and Delaware become debatable ground; the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, and Nebraska might be carried by Johnson to finish the count, but there is not the slightest hope of them with Bryan.

"Mr. Roosevelt denies that he is forcing Taft on his party, and in the same spirit it may be denied that Mr. Bryan is forcing himself on the Democratic party—but only in the same spirit. *The Times-Union* will support the nominee, of course; but *The Times-Union* would like to see something better than an indorsement of Rooseveltism this year."

To an observer outside the party, however, like the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), it seems evident that "it is probably too late to prevent his nomination," and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), after characterizing the booms of Johnson, Gray, and others as "mildly interesting and entirely harmless," goes on to observe:

"This is a free country, and those who have the taste and the means are welcome to amuse themselves with any kind of harmless game. And all this political 'pussy-wants-a-corner' that is now going on around the edges of the political battle-field is entirely harmless. It is so absolutely harmless to Mr. Bryan that his smile doubtless gains a wider benignity when he happens to think about it.



BUT THE ORDER CAME TOO LATE TO SAVE THIS ONE.

A recent order says postcards do not need to be post-marked, as it defaces them.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"For Mr. Bryan knows—and we all know when we lay aside the toys with which we play and really think about the matter—that all this printing and posting and circularizing and making of excellent arguments does not, will not, and can not make the slightest difference; that all this piping and pleading has, will have, and can have no more effect than a brass band has upon the course of a blizzard.

"We all know that Mr. Bryan will be nominated just the same. Why? Well, largely because of the Republican party and its course for the last four or five years.

"With half of the Republican party gravitating toward the Bryan platform of ten years ago, the Democratic party naturally sticks to that platform and the man who made it. This is the plain tendency of the times, deplore who may.

"But can Mr. Bryan win? many ask. That depends. He certainly is nearer winning to-day than ever before in a preliminary campaign, and that is about all anybody can see or say with truth up to the present."

The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) answers one charge against Mr. Bryan thus:

"The frequent reproach that Mr. Bryan has divided his party is not true any more than it is true that Mr. Roosevelt has divided the Republican party. Both parties are divided because an irreconcilable difference of opinion has arisen among their respective members. This difference of opinion goes to the roots of political philosophy and the science of government. In either party we have on one side a faction which believes that government exists to maintain the privileges of a class. On the other, a faction which believes that government exists to promote the common good by abolishing privilege and making all men equal before the law. Between these factions there is no hope of real reconciliation in either party."

THE PROCESS OF RECOVERY

AFTER inspecting the four lines of defense against business depression—the financial, the mercantile, the industrial, and the agricultural—*The Wall Street Journal* reports that it finds the financial line "in process of reconstruction," but in no order for immediate advance; the mercantile line, "standing still, meeting merely the demands of the moment, and making no large plans ahead"; the industrial line, "in retreat"; but the fourth line of defense, that of agriculture, it finds "not only well entrenched against reaction," but in such condition that it "will probably be the first to raise the signals for advance." To quote further on the agricultural outlook:

"This is the only great branch of national enterprise in which production is being conducted on a scale as large, if not larger than in preceding years. Altho it is a little too early to speak of the exact acreage, the official reports of the State Department of Agriculture show that there has been ceaseless activity during the past winter in the discussion of improved methods, of systems of culture, and of various other problems that make for larger prosperity of labor and capital engaged in the cultivation of the soil. After a year of good prices for farm products and of liquidation of labor in occupations which compete with agriculture, farming has more abundant capital as well as a more liberal labor supply than probably in any earlier year in the current decade. . . . The enlarging purchasing power of the rural population must find outlet for its resources in some direction. Much of it will go back into the properties they own. Some of it will be laid away for savings, but most of it will be turned into the channels of trade sooner or later to meet the current needs and satisfy the enlarging desires of what is still the most prosperous industry in the United States. In due time manufacturing, transportation, and finance will feel the thrill of rising life in the blood of the business community. In due time a new upward turn must come in our national prosperity. It may be weeks, it may even be months, before the turn in the lane is reached, but it is sure to come unless nature fails to favor those who serve in her vineyards."

Looking for business signs on the favorable side, the Springfield *Republican* cites the report from the Westinghouse Company that while large orders for electrical supplies are few, the volume of small orders is steadily increasing. Further:

"Similarly it is said of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg that while the iron, steel, and fuel traffic there is 50 per cent. under what it was a year ago, the traffic in general commodities is gaining daily. Prominence has also been given to a statement from the head of the Armour Company of Chicago, which is in touch with business conditions over a wide extent of country, that a gradual tho slow recovery is to be noted on all sides; that the corner from extreme depression has certainly been turned; and that business as well as financial sentiment is fairly optimistic."

A London view of our situation quoted in the New York *Evening Post* is that "there are likely to be constant failures during at least another year, and even England will not be exempt." While there is a decrease of $135,000,000 in our imports for the first nine months of the fiscal year, and $47,000,000 in our exports, the Philadelphia *Press* finds comfort in the fact that we "have acquired in three-fourths of a year a more stupendous trade balance than was ever built up in any previous twelvemonth." This balance in favor of the United States is already $567,000,000. We have cut down in the matter of foreign-made luxuries; but because America exports chiefly necessities, and not luxuries, explains *The Press*, the rest of the world has not been able to cut so deeply into the things it buys of us.

Labor conditions throughout the country, according to T. V. Powderly, of the Bureau of Immigration, "are fast becoming normal." The information upon which he bases this opinion was obtained by letters sent to more than sixty thousand sources. Says Mr. Powderly, as quoted in a Washington dispatch:

"We first felt the depression in October, but there has been every evidence within the last few weeks that employers are replacing the men who were laid off at that time. The requests for farm labor have increased daily, indicating that the farmers expect a prosperous year, and I expect to receive requests for industrial labor in the very near future."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS says the President is a tyrant. This irritates Mr. Williams, because he would like to be one.—*New York American.*

FOR the benefit of the unfortunates of the interior who may not be able to visit Los Angeles when the fleet is here the committee on entertainment has made arrangements for the Pacific Ocean to remain on exhibition all summer.—*Los Angeles Express.*

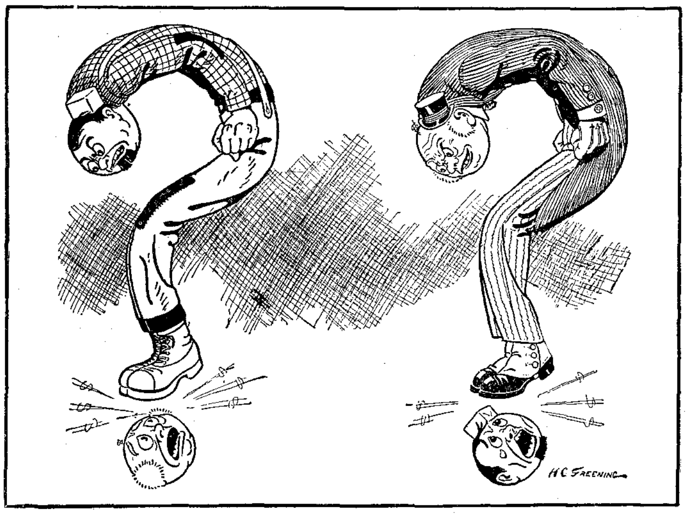
Now that Mr. Harriman's railroad system runs from "ocean to ocean" he ought to be able to get all the water he needs in his business.—*The Boston Transcript.*

"WHAT if half-a-dozen men do own the world?" cries Chancellor Day. "They can't live as long as Methusaleh did." That's just the point—neither can the rest of us.—*Detroit News.*

MR. HAMMERSTEIN, at Berlin, has exprest his desire to "engage the Kaiser," if he could. There would be nothing left for the Metropolitan Opera-House but to wait till March 5, 1909.—*New York Post.*

THE last prediction made by Bim, the Button man, before he died was that Roosevelt would be the nominee of the Chicago convention. The most beautiful floral tribute at Bim's funeral was sent by President Roosevelt. There is a lot of human nature in Theodore Roosevelt, after all.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CONTROLLER METZ of New York City threatens to sell Fort Hamilton at the entrance of the harbor, because of an unpaid claim for $5,860 in sewer assessments. Here is a chance for some enterprising foreign government. —*Chicago Daily News.*



THE LABOR QUESTION—BOTH SIDES OF IT.

—Greening in *Judge.*

HOWEVER, it is doubtful if we could ever raise our navy to a standard where it would please all the ten-cent magazines.—*Detroit Free Press.*

No one has yet explained who supplies the newspapers with the photographs of emancipated people who wish to live their own lives away from the prejudices and presence of the mob.—*New York Post.*

THE latest LITERARY DIGEST has a timely series of illustrations exhibiting the principle of the boomerang in operation. The campaign is advanced farther than it usually is at this season.—*The Pasadena News.*

THE German Emperor hints that he would like to have his salary as King of Prussia increased; but there seems to be no probability that he will go on a strike in case his demand is refused. —*Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

MR. ROOSEVELT THE PERSONIFICATION OF AMERICA

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT as a personification of his country's youthful energy has excited the wonder and admiration of Mr. Louis Madelin, the eminent historian who has been traveling and lecturing in the United States. He delivered in Washington a discourse on "Napoleon as Professor of Energy," which was subsequently the subject of discussion at the White House table. "The President," says the French writer, "who is very fond of historical works and eagerly turns to the past for lessons of guidance in the present, has a passionate admiration for Napoleon." The President admires principally the energy of Napoleon, and could easily exclaim, "America—I am America," that is, the America thus described by Mr. Madelin in the Paris *Gaulois:*

> "America has reached a crisis in her growth; the people have attained adolescence. Youthful America throws out on all sides the excess of her teeming force and is all effort and movement. The country is still destitute of taste, or rather is attracted by bad taste. It has as yet merely the instinct of business, and this prevents the cultivation of the art instinct. But America is great through her worship of toil and her energy."

Of the President's energy and the impress it has given to his person this writer continues:

> "His energy finds expression in the person, the theories, the work of Mr. Roosevelt. He is a colossus, with the neck and shoulders of Atlas. Struggles and difficulties are a joy to him. He is a demonstrative and cordial giant in whom intellectual life flourishes side by side with a powerful physical life. When he speaks, all his features are filled with animation, his eyes gleam with a glad luster behind his binocle, and the swelling veins of his forehead indicate the intense activity of his mind. One feels that all sorts of activity, study, the cares of government, sports, political combat, are necessary to an organism which is that of an athlete."

He is a well-hated man, declares Mr. Madelin. The business men whom he has humbled or crusht regard him with rancorous abhorrence. One of these, a powerful financier, said to this writer over his wine:

> "In one sense Roosevelt is a second Robespierre. Like your Robespierre, he believes in his own providential mission and reigns in the name of virtue. There are no worse tyrants than those who rule in the name of virtue. When a chief magistrate is acting from principle, or interest, or is a partizan, he can halt, change, amend, or entertain doubts as to the correctness of the course he is taking. When a man believes himself invested with an extraordinary mission, he carries out his blunders to the bitter end. Your Robespierre cut off heads; this one ruins us, which is worse."

Mr. Madelin, who is a scientific observer, an historian, and a social philosopher, quotes the above piece of invective with disapproval. The financial crisis was inevitable, he observes. To quote his words:

> "The panic was the effect of America's commercial growth, of which it has abated the dangerous symptoms. The troubles which necessarily accompany it will prove merely temporary, and bring but ephemeral dangers. It is impossible that a nation of such energy should not return to public equilibrium and harmony, a nation whose people have inscribed upon their banners what Jeanne d'Arc inscribed upon her pennon, 'Effort forever.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

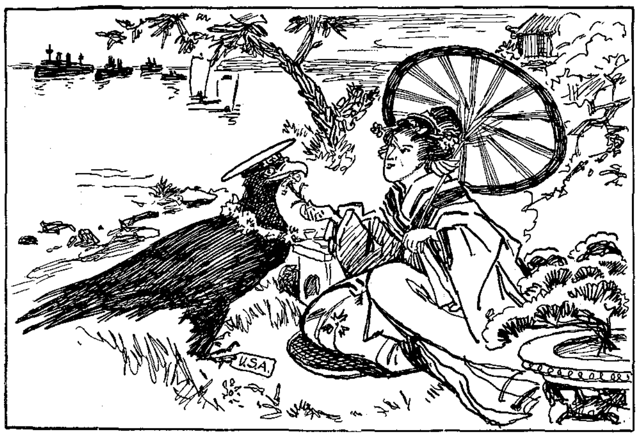
FUNERAL OF IRISH HOME RULE

HOME RULE for Ireland is the demand of Mr. Redmond, and he recently moved in the British Parliament a resolution which declared that the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the people and does not command the confidence of even a section of the inhabitants. Its reform is of vital importance to Ireland, the resolution averred, and can be attained only by giving to the Irish people the legislative and executive control of their own affairs. This resolution, with an amendment to the effect that the Irish Parliament acknowledge the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, was carried by a majority of 156.

That this is a hollow victory and means nothing is proved by the words of the Liberal leader, now Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who declared:

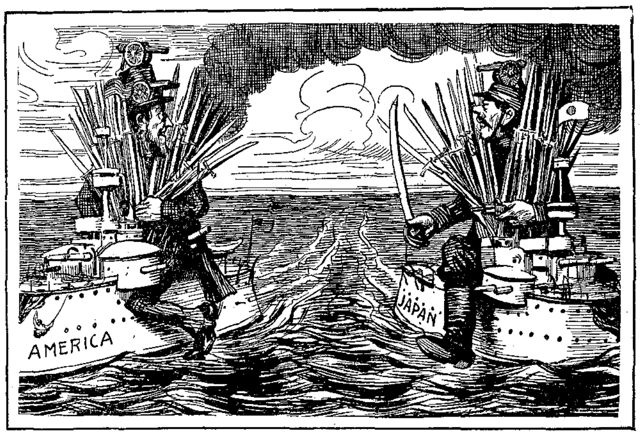
> "I can not vote for this motion if it means that the present parliament is to deal with Home Rule, for that was not one of the leading issues before the country at the last election, and I and others pledged ourselves not to proceed with it during the lifetime of the present parliament."

This statement of the Prime Minister has resulted in a split between the Irish Nationalists and the Liberal party, Mr. Redmond having announced at a subsequent meeting of the United Irish League that the attitude of Ireland toward the Liberals is



HAPPY AFTERTHOUGHTS.

JAPAN (to American Eagle)—"But how sweet of you to come all this way on purpose to see me!"
EAGLE—"Why, yes, I thought you'd be pleased!"
—*Punch*.



IN THE PACIFIC.

EACH—"I'm too good a friend to begin; but if you begin, why, then—"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

AN EVAPORATING WAR-CLOUD.

now changed. The people of Ireland, he said, have been challenged by the Ministry and must force the Home-Rule question to the front at the next general election.

The Dublin *Weekly Freeman*, organ of the Irish Nationalists, sees that the carrying of Mr. Redmond's motion means nothing, and angrily says of the Prime Minister's declaration:

> "The Irish party is no longer to be put off by such specious declarations. If we are to be governed by a Unionist party, it will not be by a Liberal-Unionist party. The Liberal leaders must come down from the clouds and declare their policy on this most urgent of Imperial problems. Nothing else is patriotic, nothing else is honest, and nothing else is any longer opportune for Liberal measures, Liberal principles, or Liberal fortunes."

The London *Spectator* says of the 156 majority:

> "No doubt the great majority of Liberal members attached little or no importance to their votes, and certainly had no real intention of expressing any desire to repeal the Act of Union. Nevertheless we can not help feeling that all those electors who are determined that the Act of Union shall not be repealed—and those who are thus determined are to be found not only in the Unionist ranks, but by the hundred thousand among Liberal electors—must see to it at the next general election that the candidates whom they support pledge themselves not to vote for such resolutions as Mr. Redmond's."

According to the London *Daily Mail*, the Home-Rule question has now been shelved for ten years if not longer. To quote:

> "Yesterday's debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Redmond's resolution, instead of resulting in the triumph of Home Rule, may be said to have issued in its funeral obsequies. The government decorously protested good-will, but they hurried the undesirable corpse—with their blessings—into the hearse. Mr. Birrell pronounced their final decision in a cloud of vague words from which two points emerged. The first is that the present Parliament will waste no more time upon Home-Rule bills. The second is that Home Rule will not be the issue of the next general election. The question is thus buried for ten years, which for all practical purposes means eternity."

Speaking of the position taken by Mr. Asquith, the London *Times*, after stating, as usual, all the Unionist arguments against Home Rule, remarks:

> "Mr. Asquith doubtless saw that Mr. Redmond's motion went further than he is ready to go. . . . He held, moreover, that no House of Commons would be justified in sanctioning so vast a constitutional change as the resolution would commit them to without the authority of the country. That authority this Parliament has not got. Their powers, Mr. Asquith declared, are exhausted with regard to the problem of Irish government. That statement is satisfactory so far as it goes. What the Nationalists may think of it is another and an interesting question."

John Campbell (ex-M.P. for Armagh) writes to the London *Daily Mail* with the astounding declaration that Home Rule is a mere political catch-word and has no meaning for the Irish people at large. He expresses himself as follows:

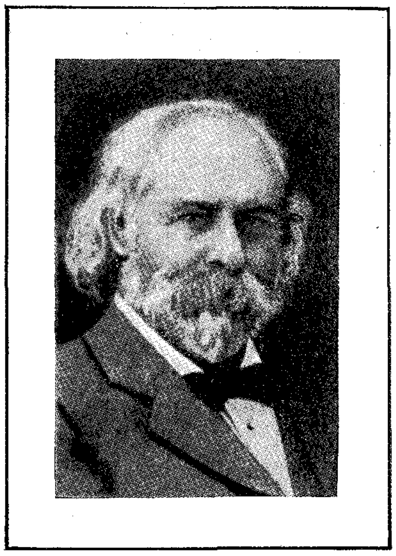
> "Home Rule has never of itself obtained at the hands of the Irish people the tribute of a single cow's tail. The Irish peasant thinks in terms of his farm, not of his country. Let but the land question be settled, as far as such a question is capable of legislative settlement, and he will forthwith fling Home Rule down the wind. The leaders are right well assured of this. It is shrewdly surmised that they do not desire the peasant's lot to become too happy, lest, perchance, he might wax fat and indolent. As Mr. Dillon said at Camlough, rather than that, let him be left a while longer 'under the harrow.'
>
> "Indeed, Mr. Dillon, when speaking at Blackrock in January, 1905, in a curious blaze of confidence gave away the whole case for Irish Home Rule. 'The national cause in Ireland,' he stated, 'could not live for one six months if it was deprived of the support of the Irish nation across the Atlantic.'"

But even these transatlantic Irishmen are growing tired of Home Rule, says Sydney Brooks in the London *Daily Chronicle*. Thus he writes:

> "Besides a growing weariness with the old leaders and their familiar appeals, the Irish-Americans, and especially those of them who have risen to commercial or professional eminence, find the attitude of the Irish party toward the practical problems of Irish agriculture and industry very little to their taste.
>
> "As business men, they resent the subordination of everything to the barren constitutional issue. They have no sympathy whatever with the Irish party's determined effort to crush agricultural cooperation in the interests of the rural money-lender and middleman."

THE GREAT 300-MILE GUN

THE invention of a gun using neither powder, dynamite, nor cordite, yet able to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles, has just been claimed by Mr. W. S. Simpson, the well-known English metallurgist, and brief dispatches about it have been cabled to this country. He has not yet made public the details of his invention, for fear, as he says, that France or Germany may anticipate England in adopting it, but in an interview with a representative of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) he declares that electricity is the power he employs, instead of an ordinary explosive. To quote Mr. Simpson's words:



MR. W. S. SIMPSON,

Inventor of the gun that can throw shells from London to Paris—if the inventor is not mistaken.

> "Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is, in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity.
>
> "It is quite as easy for my weapon to project fifty shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw fifty of 50 pounds each, and to drop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Again, it makes no difference how the shots are thrown; a heavy one can follow a light one and a long-distance a short-distance one, or *vice versa*. Whatever the distance or projectile the weapon is quite easy of control—as easy as any gun at present in use; its shots will be less expensive than those now fired; its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery; while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use."

A distinguished military engineer, Col. F. N. Maude, R.E., C.B., who writes in the London *Contemporary Review*, has seen the new weapon, or a model of it, and confirms Mr. Simpson's assertions as to the powers of his electric gun and projectile, and he reports as follows:

> "The fact that with this weapon it is possible to confer upon a projectile a velocity of 30,000 feet per second and upward, and that, too, without either flash, smoke, or recoil, will ultimately compel all navies to abandon armor, and devote their energies to the attainment of speed as the prime factor of success; and because there is no recoil, practically any ship will suffice as a gun-platform. Again, whether in field or siege warfare, since the velocity is under complete control, the same weapon will serve the purpose of the gun or howitzer equally well; while, because a single gun can deliver an almost continuous stream of projectiles, it will at least equal in fire-power a whole battery of modern quick-firers.
>
> "The simplicity of construction is so great that the resources of

any engineering workshop will suffice for its erection, and there will be no longer any necessity for governments to sink great sums of money in special plants for use only in the preparation of war material."

A writer who signs himself David Cook declares in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, however, that the invention which Mr. Simpson is so "carefully concealing lest 'foreign Powers should at once get an inkling' was known before Mr. Simpson was born."

> "Models innumerable have been made by engineers in all countries; I made one myself twenty-five years ago. But none of these models have ever emerged from the model stage, for the simple reason that the laws which govern the operation absolutely preclude the use of electricity for the projection of shells. This is so well known to every one who has studied the subject that I would not have troubled you with any criticism of this gun were it not being fathered by such a well-known military writer as Col. F. N. Maude, R.E. I am truly astonished that an officer of the Royal Engineers should have misled readers of *The Contemporary Review* and *The Daily Chronicle* by publishing statements which a few minutes' calculation would have shown him to be silly nonsense."

He backs up his statements by a row of figures which are only intelligible to experts. He denies that enough force could be stored to carry a shell of such magnitude to such a distance or indeed to any distance, and concludes:

> "Instead of the shell coming whistling out of the muzzle on its way to Paris at the rate of 30,000 feet per second, Colonel Maude and Mr. Simpson would have to augment the electro-magnetic effect by pushing with all their might before it would move at all, and then it would drop on the ground at the muzzle. So we can sleep soundly in our beds without fear of being disturbed by the big gun."

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

AMBASSADOR TOWER at Berlin, in addition to his other great gifts, has also the gift of wealth, and has lived in a palace in the German capital and entertained princes with princely grace and splendor. Dr. David Jayne Hill is a great scholar and jurist of world-wide reputation, but he is not a millionaire. Louis Edouard Rod, the eminent French man of letters and publicist, writing of him as a personal acquaintance, tells us:

> "There is then to be found in the high spheres of American life a man such as this, a man who is not a millionaire, nor is trying to become one, whose value is not to be reckoned in dollars, of whom no one in his country can say 'he is worth so much, or so many millions,' because he is worth a very great deal more than he possesses. I have had the extraordinary good fortune to meet him personally and to sit at his table. Honor, all honor to this *rara avis*."

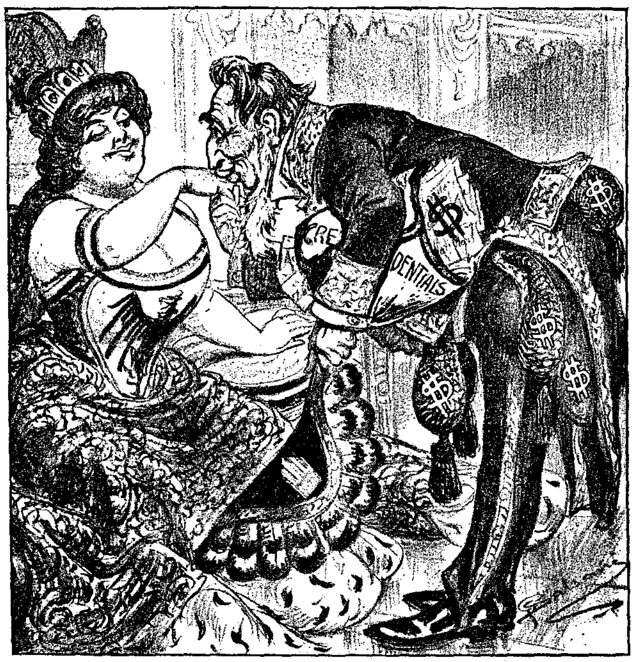
The German authorities do not deny that this want of means is the reason why the Kaiser let fall certain expressions which Ambassador Tower interpreted to mean that Dr. Hill would not be considered *persona grata* at Berlin. The incident is now closed and the new Ambassador is to be welcomed to Wilhelmstrasse, but many reflections are appearing in the German press on ambassadorial qualifications, and speaking of the reasons for Emperor William's demur, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which professes to speak with authority, remarks:

> "The objections [made by the Emperor] have nothing to do with Mr. Hill's personality. They are based upon the purely external circumstance that Dr. Hill does not have enough financial means to make an appearance in Berlin that will correspond with the position of the United States as a world-power. . . . This the Emperor said to Mr. Tower, and the Ambassador transmitted the Emperor's words, at his Majesty's express desire, to Washington."

This inspired utterance goes on to say that, altho Mr. Andrew White was "a man without means," the Emperor appreciated his "learning and scholarly reputation, but felt it to be a misfortune that he did not manage to assert his high position outwardly as well as otherwise."

The London *Times*, commenting on this statement, proclaims it to be "undoubtedly the most extraordinary, in point of tone and taste, which has ever appeared in a responsible journal."

The German press show indignation over this view of an Ambassador's efficiency and while the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin), the official organ of the Government, thinks than an Ambassador without fortune would not "feel comfortable at Berlin," the Radical *Berliner Tageblatt* reminds its readers of the simplicity of Benjamin Franklin's life and the entire absence of ostentation which distinguished the first and one of the greatest of American diplomatic envoys, and concludes by remarking that "the prestige of America in Germany does not depend upon the number of dinners an Ambassador is able to give." This paper declares that the Kaiser has again "put his foot in it," and added one more blunder to his Kruger and Tweedmouth communications. The *Magdeburger Zeitung* blames Mr. Tower for allowing himself to be the Emperor's catspaw in the matter.



THE ONLY AMBASSADORIAL CREDENTIALS GERMANY WILL ACCEPT.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Of course the French papers have a fling at Germany's ruler, and the *Intransigeant* (Paris) says ironically:

> "Germany whispers in the ear of her master: 'We will not have this rascal. Unless he has an income of 300,000 marks to spend among us, unless his table is loaded with gold plate, and a gold-laced footman is on every step of his staircase, what do you think we want with an Ambassador without prestige?' The German court repudiates him. And William II. lends himself to these absurd arguments. He forgets what sort of a time we are living in, and that the King of Sweden the other day declined a coronation that he might make his début with simplicity and avoid unnecessary expenses."

On the other hand, we are told in other papers that Ambassadors should be properly paid and thus such questions as those opened in the present incident would never crop up. On this point observes the Paris *Temps:*

> "It is to be regretted that Congress has omitted to guarantee to American foreign Ambassadors a residence worthy of their

position. This occasions a discrimination in favor of wealthy diplomats and provokes painful comparisons between two appointees, the one returning, the other directly succeeding him."

This is the point of view taken by Sydney Brooks in *The Westminster Gazette* (London). He remarks:

> "The real issue, in my opinion, raised by this incident is one that the Americans would do well to ponder. It is the issue of Millionaire-Diplomat *versus* Scholar-Diplomat. The United States refuses to establish permanent embassies of its own in any foreign capital, and refuses also to pay its Ambassadors a living wage. An American Ambassador's first business on taking up his appointment is to find a house to live in. No official residence being provided for him, he has to turn house-hunter, and the sort of house he will choose depends upon his private means. All Government officials in America, from the President downward, are amazingly underpaid, but American Ambassadors can scarcely be said to be paid at all. Their fixt and inclusive salary is £3,500 a year. Out of this they have to pay their own house rent as well as all private living expenses. The consequence is that only very wealthy men, who are prepared to pay from £10,000 to £30,000 a year out of their private purse, can afford to accept a first-class embassy and to keep up the state that the diplomacy of to-day insists upon. In one capital you will find an American Ambassador living in a palace, the rent of which exceeds his official salary; and in another you will find his colleague worse housed than the average representative of a Balkan State. Mr. Roosevelt has for some time been trying to change a system under which the most coveted prizes in the American Diplomatic Service are falling into the hands of millionaires. He has sought, but unsuccessfully, to persuade Congress to lease or purchase a permanent embassy in each capital, and to raise the standard of salaries. His appointment of Dr. Hill to Berlin is an illustration of the type of Ambassador that he would most desire to see representing the Republic. But I question whether America will ever again make a rule of sending out men like Bancroft, Lowell, Motley, and Washington Irving—men, that is to say, of comparatively moderate means, who were appointed and welcomed on the strength of their literary laurels, and from whom nothing in the way of a grand establishment was expected."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KIPLING'S DESPAIR OF BRITAIN

THE biographer of Tommy Atkins as he is in India, the singer of loudly patriotic British Empire ballads, the man who was once supposed to love and admire his native land, thinks that England has been struck with "canker" and "blight," and he takes ship and rushes across the Atlantic to Canada principally for the sake of getting out of an atmosphere, whether of Fleet Street or Hyde Park, which is stifling. This we learn from a letter which Rudyard Kipling has written to the London *Morning Post*. In the course of this letter he speaks of a "cross between canker and blight that has settled on England" since the Liberals came into power. The effects of it are felt the length and breadth of the British Empire—India, Africa, and Egypt. Things are in a fog and the present ministry is a mere "trust" in which "every form of unfitness, general or specialized, born or created," is combined. He proceeds to compare the Liberal cabinet to an incompetent schoolmaster who can not keep order. All the greater dependencies of the Empire he declares to be in a frightful condition of rottenness, disorder, and disaffection. He says the present Ministry seem as if they had "clear orders to destroy the blood-stained fetish of Empire." He ironically refers to the present "mellow" or "rotten" condition of Ireland, Egypt, India, and South Africa as proofs of the various Ministers' "honesty and obedience." They are helpless pedagogs presiding over a riotous troop of pupils while "paper pellets, books, and ink" are flying about. "Dirty pens are jabbed into the industrious." "Desks are thumped"; "rats and mice set free." "The least desirable characters" are "loudest to profess noble judgments" and resent being reproached or civilized. Yet England, he adds, is not satisfied.

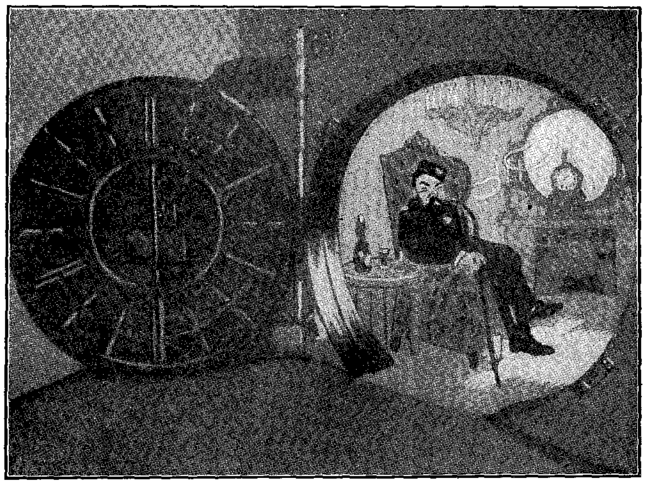
He proceeds to state specifically that Canada sets an example to England in the stability of her Government, in her contentedness and prosperity. Yet she has the same difficulties to contend with as England has. For instance, she has "the Double-Language, Double-Law, Double-Politics drawback in a worse form than South Africa," and worse still, "the open and secret influence of 'Labor' entrenched, with arms and high explosives, on neighboring soil."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the London *Daily News* soundly berates Mr. Kipling for his depreciation of England proper and his glorification of Canada and India. His misfortune has been, we are told, that he lived so long in the latter country "where he thought he was studying the English as compared with foreigners, whereas he was really studying Europeans as compared with Orientals." He is like a man who claims that the suburbs or outlying quarters of London are filled with the saints, heroes, and giants of which the heart of the city is destitute. Thus we read:

> "I am very fond of Fleet Street, but I am not satisfied with it. I notice occasional traces of dirt, and objects which appear to be ragged little boys; I am aware that some of the journals are disgusting, and some of the journalists more so. But I should not be content if a man were to say to me in a teashop in Fleet Street: 'Yes, this heart of London may be dim and cruel, but away on the mountains of Brixton a race of young giants are dancing and wrestling in the sun. In the freer air of Wimbledon men are become as gods. The people of Ealing have reentered Eden, and naked heroes with tossing golden hair stand on the peaks of Upper Tooting. Do not take this narrow view of London; think of the new nations which are ever pressing forward beyond West Hampstead and beyond South Croydon, conquering the wild earth for man.' I should say to him: 'No, my friend. We have all sinned, and our city is in the deuce of a mess; but this *is* our city. The heart of the Empire is in a bad way; but this *is* the heart of the Empire. In the hour of plague or riot I will not call on the gods of Wimbledon, because I do not believe in them. I once met a man from Brixton and he was not a giant. In all our dirt and agony I will still call on what is best in London, and what is best is here. I will find all that can save us between the column of Nelson and the cross of St. Paul's; I will lift up my eyes to Ludgate Hill, from whence cometh my help.'"

Kipling is an imperialist. This is Mr. Chesterton's somewhat cynical estimate of imperialism:

> "Imperialism is the pleasure of living with one's inferiors. It is true, of course, that Mr. Kipling and other Imperialists pretend that the Colonies are England's superiors, but they do not think so in their hearts, for the simple reason that nobody could. . . . Hardly any man is such a cad as to feel at ease among fools and tell them so. . . . So in the cosy Anglo-Saxon club there is no offensive domination of the central and civilized country; but that country has a pleasant feeling all the same that no one in the company can possibly claim to be more central or more civilized."



GOD "SAFE" THE CZAR.

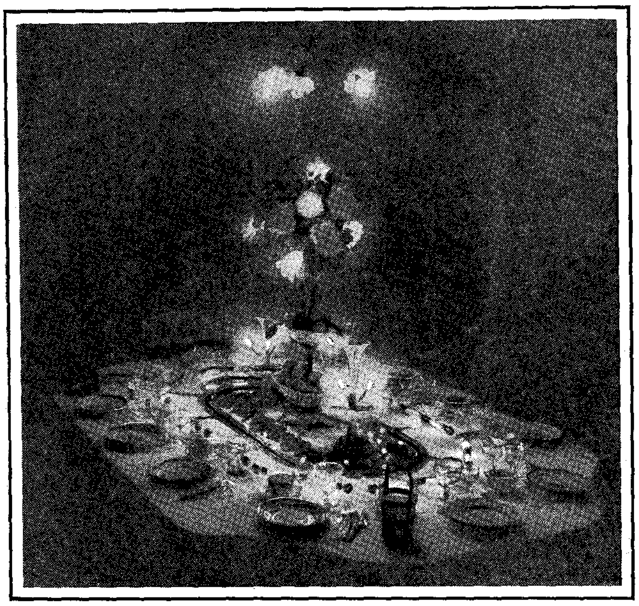
A steel chamber built for a bank in Philadelphia has given the Czar an idea.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A WONDER-HOUSE OF ELECTRICITY

THIS name is given by Henry M. Hyde to the villa built near Troyes, France, by Mr. Knap, a French electric engineer, and fitted up by him with unusual appliances which quite justify the title. A brief description of this house has already appeared in these pages, but Mr. Hyde's article, which is printed in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, April) gives new details, with numerous illustrations, some of which are reproduced herewith. Says Mr. Hyde:



Courtesy of "The Technical World."

ELECTRIC DINING-ROOM.

"The villa stands in a beautiful park, planted with trees and shrubbery and surrounded by a wall. Approaching the arched entrance gate you press an electric button, and at the very start step at once into a country full of wonders which are calculated to take the breath of even the most hardened of Parisian boulevardiers. Almost at the instant you ring, there comes to you, from apparently nowhere in particular, the sound of a voice inquiring your name and the purpose of your visit. Instinctively you answer —speaking to the iron gate in your usual tone—that you have called with a note of introduction to M. Knap. The voice answers that the master of the villa is at home and will be glad to receive you. Forthwith, apparently of its own volition, the great gate swings open for you, and you proceed along the curved walk, which leads to the house. In the most mysterious way the voice which greeted your ring of the bell seems to follow you as you walk through the park. It is the average normal voice of a gracious host bidding you welcome, and possibly calling your attention to various rare and beautiful flowering shrubs, which you may happen to be passing at the time. . . . . . .

"As you mount the steps which lead to the front entrance of the villa, a curious carpet-shaped brush which is set in the floor of the platform, starts to revolve and instantly removes all traces of soil and dust from your shoes. At the same moment the front door opens and the mysterious voice invites you to enter. With the sound coming now from one wall, and then from the other, of the reception-room, you are invited to take a seat and told that your host will be down in a moment.

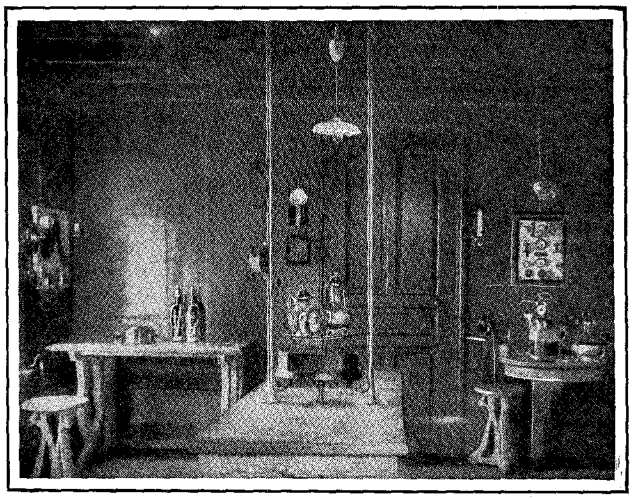
"Doubtless, if your introduction comes from one of M. Knap's friends in Paris, you will be asked to stay to dinner, and in the dining-room your wonder will be certainly greatly increased. The table, of curious and yet extremely convenient shape, is laid for twelve, and you find yourself at once a member of a gay dinner party, but you are puzzled to notice that no servants are in the room. As you are seated and just as you are beginning to admire the beautiful and brilliant decorations, which stretch around the table in an oval wreath of fiery flowers, you are startled to see rise, apparently through the solid mahogany, a great silver soup-tureen. As tho it were endowed with life, this tureen starts to move slowly around the table, stopping just at the left hand of every guest, so that he may help himself. When each of the guests has been served, the tureen disappears.

"Already, if the weather be at all cold, you will have discovered, just in front of your chair, a small footstool, which is comfortably heated."

The kitchen, we are told, has no range, with its superfluous heat, dust, and ashes. If chickens are to be roasted the cook puts them into a receptacle of glass and metal, turns a switch, and sets the attached clock. Thirty minutes later this clock will turn off the switch and ring a bell which notifies the cook that the chickens are ready. If, by chance, the coffee-pot should boil over, the heat would be instantly turned off and a warning bell rung. On a revolving table are a meat-chopper, a coffee-mill, a knife-cleaner, and an apparatus for whipping cream or mixing mayonnaise dressing, any one of which may be instantly operated by turning a switch. To quote further:

"When soiled dishes are to be cleansed they are simply placed in a metal basket, which hangs in a metal cylinder, which is filled with soda-lye, heated to a high temperature. The turn of a switch sets the cylinder to revolving, and almost instantly the dishes are entirely cleansed. The metal basket is then placed in a similar cylinder, this time filled with superheated water. After a few revolutions it is removed and the dishes, owing to the high temperature to which they have been raised, will dry almost instantaneously without the touch of a towel.

"The laundry is located in a separate room, the soiled clothes being first placed in a cylinder with perforated sides, which is then immersed in a box filled with a liquid compound. By turning a switch the cylinder is rotated alternately to the right and to the left for half an hour, leaving the laundress free to attend to other duties. At the end of this time the clothes, already almost cleansed, are placed in a covered tub, in which also operates a beetle which has a double motion, revolving from right to left and from left to right alternately, while at the same time it moves up and down. Fifteen minutes later the washing is completed, the clothes being much cleaner than if they had been handled in the ordinary way, while they suffer practically nothing from wear and tear. The ironing, of course, is done with small flat-irons, which can be at any time instantly heated by the turning of a tiny switch.

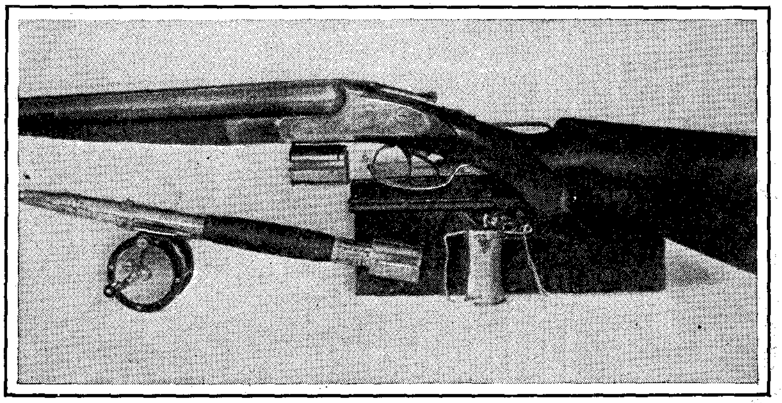


Courtesy of "The Technical World."

THE BUTLER'S PANTRY.

"Returning to the first floor of the house, one finds in the large enclosed winter garden a surprizing variety of blooming flowers and foliage plants, gathered from every quarter of the globe. Their wonderful condition is entirely due to the use of an artificial light invented by M. Knap, the effects of which almost exactly duplicate those of bright sunlight.

"In the bedrooms of this most wonderful of houses, one is never able to tell, from the temperature, the condition of the weather outside. Not in the course of the entire year does the temperature in any of these rooms vary more than five degrees. All the apparatus is operated automatically by electricity, which actuates a central ventilating-fan in the basement and keeps a constant current of either cool or warm air flowing into each of the apartments. In the bedrooms also, in the place of ordinary warming-pans or hot-water bags, the guests are furnished with electrical heaters, which may be turned off or on in an instant. It is equally simple to change the intensity of a sixteen-candle-power light to less than one-fifth of that brilliancy in case a dim night-lamp is desired.



"RETRIEVER" FASTENED TO GUN AND ROD.

"In the sleeping-apartment of the host a number of other astonishing devices are installed. Nowhere in these rooms is the telephone visible, but by simply pressing a button and talking in an ordinary low tone of voice, it is possible for M. Knap to talk with any one in the house, or even in the garage or stable outside. In a similar way, he may, when he desires, hear, with complete distinctness, anything that is said or any noise made anywhere within his establishment. Nor does the wonder stop even there. By means of an ingeniously fitted series of mirrors, operated in the walls, it is possible for M. Knap to see with entire accuracy whatever is going on in a room.

"On awakening in the morning, the turning of another switch will provide toast and coffee at the bedside within four or five minutes.

"The housemaids employed in the Villa Feria Electra never are called upon to use a broom or dusting-cloth. Fitting a plug, attached to one end of a long, flexible wire, into the electric-light socket, they simply place a vacuum-cleaner over the floor and furniture, with the result that the daintiest housewife would be delighted with the prevailing cleanliness.

"Like all true artists, M. Knap, tho already the creator and owner of the most wonderful house in the world, is planning for a yet more wonderful masterpiece. His next house is to have double walls, which will make it much easier to maintain the same temperature, summer and winter, and at the same time furnish sufficient space for the running of all necessary pipes and wiring."

TO RECOVER LOST ARTICLES FROM WATER

A DEVICE for locating sunken submarines, or other objects to which it may be attached, by means of slowly escaping drops of oil, was recently described in these columns. A similar device, intended for smaller objects such as fishing-tackle, which will not only locate the lost article but assist the owner to recover it, has been invented by Fred Zoll, physical director of the Y. M. C. A. in Findlay, Ohio. The inventor calls his device a "retriever." The following description is from the Findlay *Courier:*

"The retriever is fastened to the object and after having been submerged a float will appear on the surface of the water and to this is fastened a strong cord tied to the lost article. The mechanism of the invention is simple and infallible. A spool of strong cord is held in place against the tension of a telescopic spring, by a piece of specially prepared fiber cord. When the retriever is plunged beneath the surface the water comes in contact with the fiber and instantly it tears apart, allowing the force of the spring to drive the spool of cord out of the holder. It immediately comes to the surface and one has the sunken article fast to the end of the string and in this way can save it. The line is about fifty feet long, and if necessary can be lengthened to accommodate the depth of the water. The fiber tears before the retriever has sunken but a few feet, in this way assuring absolute protection from the spool becoming entangled in the weeds at the bottom. Nor can the 'machine' be sprung from the exposure to dampness, nor from any amount of handling, as by a series of valves the retriever must be completely submerged as has been proven by experiment.

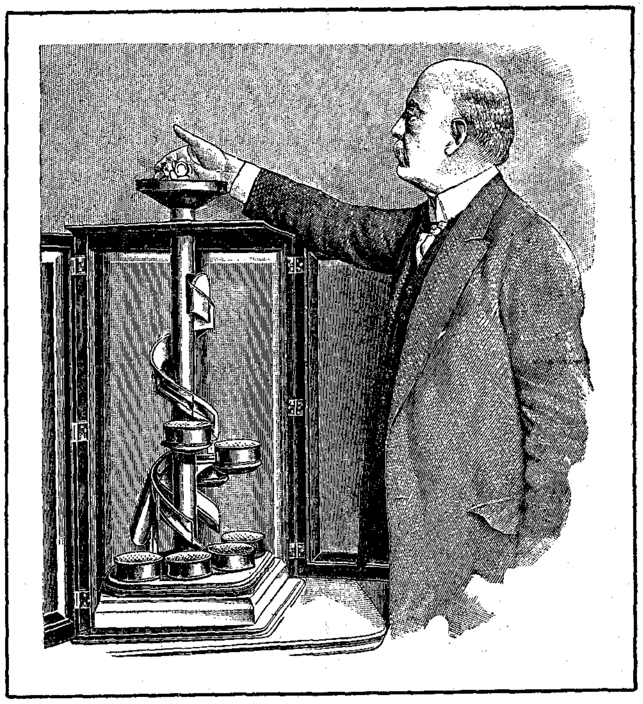
"The instrument appears as but a small nickel-plated cylinder, one and a half inches long and slightly over an inch in diameter. It can be attached to any object, being screwed on instead of the butt cap of a fishing-rod. By means of a small clamp it can be attached to the trigger guard of a gun in such a manner as to be completely out of the way of the user. It can also be attached to baggage and tackle-boxes and is capable of bringing to the surface forty pounds weight. The retriever weighs but 2¼ ounces, so small as to be unnoticeable in weight. This invention will prove invaluable to bridge-workers, whose tools are easily dropt into the water beneath, also to canoeists and hunters.

"A patent was granted on December 5, 1905, but the instrument has not been manufactured until the present time. The idea of this invention was gained by Mr. Zoll in rather a unique manner. About a year before the patent was granted he with some companions was fishing in a Michigan lake, when one of the party had just landed a fish in the boat, but in his excitement had dropt his fishing-rod into the water. He seized the fish and in this way regained the end of his line, and after having pulled the entire length of the cord from the reel, at last succeeded in recovering his rod."

A MECHANICAL MONEY-SORTER

AN apparatus for automatically sorting large quantities of mixed coins has been invented by a Norwegian, Bjarne Cranner, who has received a patent for it in France. The device, which is already in use in mercantile houses in Paris, is thus described in *La Nature* (Paris, March 7) by V. Forbin. He says:

"Briefly described, the money-sorter consists of an inclined conduit along which the pieces, poured by the handful into the funnel-shaped upper end, move by their own weight, rolling edgewise. During their descent, they encounter orifices of different heights, which they select, according to their respective sizes, and so are shunted to separate routes that lead to the receptacles reserved for



CRANNER'S MECHANICAL COIN-SORTER.

them. The accompanying picture, with a few words of explanation, will make clear the working of the device.

"The spiral path for the coins is plainly seen, supported by a central column resting on a base. Openings are made in the outside wall, at first large enough to allow only the small coins to pass out. Their height increases toward the base of the column, conformably to the diameter of the pieces. The coins finally roll into receptacles, some of which stand on the base, while the others are supported by the column or by the conduit. Their number and the size of the apertures through which the coins pass, will depend, of course, on the monetary system of the country.

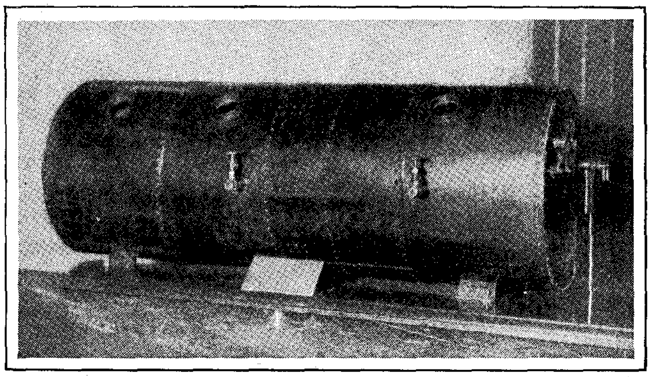
"As the illustration shows, the conduit, which is wide at its upper end, begins to narrow down when it leaves the column. At this same point it is given a decided inclination toward the outside. Within the column is an inclined track corresponding to the inclined part of the outer conduit. In the column transverse pins give to the coins a vibratory motion during their fall.

"Poured into the funnel by handfuls, the coins fall into the inclined conduit, down which they roll, pressing against its outer edge by centrifugal force until they are ejected from one or another of the openings.

"We have seen this ingenious apparatus work in an establishment on the Rue de Grammont. Doubtless it will be welcomed by all houses that have occasion to handle a large amount of coin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN APPRECIATED INVENTOR

THE workmen and staff of the company of contractors who have just completed the excavation for the Pennsylvania East River tunnels, presented to the vice-president of the company on March 20 an interesting model of a medical air-lock, made of brass, oxidized to look like steel, and mounted on mahogany. The recipient, E. W. Moir, made the first medical air-lock on the old Hudson Tunnel in 1890. *The Iron Age* (New York, April 2) says of this model:

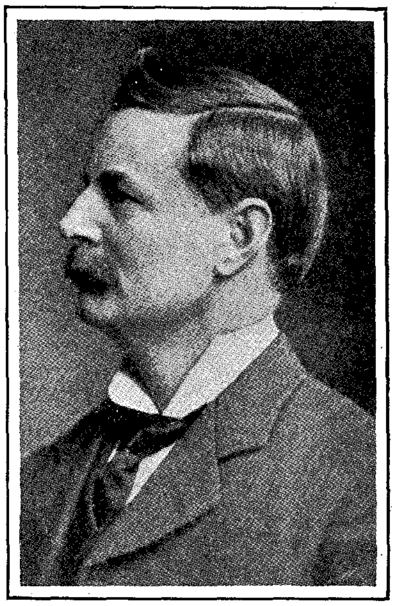


THE MODEL PRESENTED BY THE GRATEFUL "SAND-HOGS."

> "It is complete in every respect, being lit with electric lights and the comprest air being supplied by an air-pump. The hospital beds for the men to lie on and the compressing and decompressing valves, along with thermometers and pressure-gages, are shown in full detail. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Moir built the first air-lock ever constructed, in 1890, and this model is a mark of the appreciation, regard, and gratitude of comprest-air workers to the man who has done so much to relieve them of the dangers of their calling. He was employed . . . on the old Hudson Tunnel, in 1889, and successfully built a shield 2,000 feet from the shore and drove a little over 2,000 feet of tunnel at a final rate of 10 feet per day. It was this same shield, which Mr. Moir left in good shape more than half way across the Hudson River, that Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Jacobs ultimately pushed through to Manhattan.
>
> "The importance of the medical air-lock in tunnel-work is little understood. In the building of the East-River tunnels there have been at least three cases of men who, to all intents and purposes, were dead, but after being treated in the medical air-lock have fully recovered. Similarly, there have been cases of men who, to all intents and purposes, were paralyzed, and who were thoroughly restored to their normal condition in the medical air-lock. There are six medical air-locks in the East-River tunnels, for the use of engineers and workmen, these being all fitted with a double chamber, so that the medical officer can pass in and out to his patients without interfering with or interrupting the decompression."

THE FARMING OF THE FUTURE

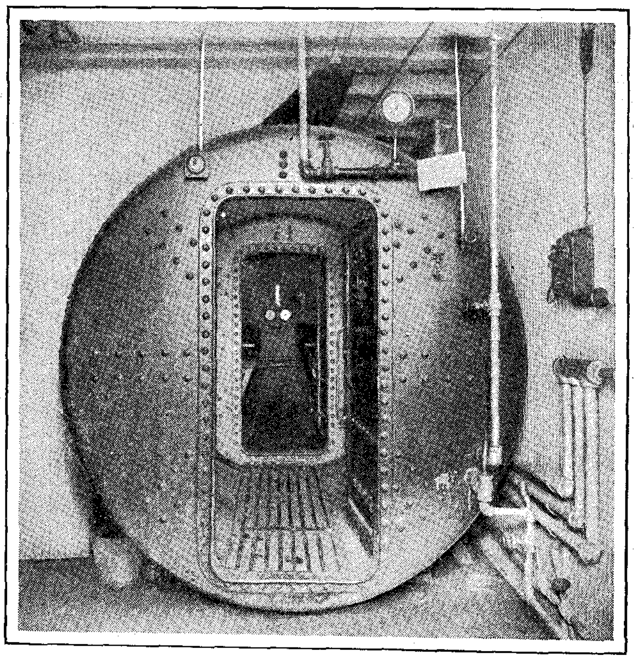
THAT farm work, even in the great agricultural West, is still carried out more or less primitively, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 28). With all the boasted advance in farming-methods, and with all the improved agricultural appliances, it is, he says, compared with other pursuits, certainly lagging behind, and will continue to lag until the applications of mechanical power in its field are on a par with those in other industries. Says this writer:



MR. ERNEST W. MOIR,

An inventor whose work for the men under his care is not unappreciated.

> "Much admiration has been exprest of the modern farming-methods of the West, but are not these methods merely older methods used on a larger scale? In what way does a binder drawn by a dozen span of horses differ, except in size, from one drawn by a single span? The work itself, it is true, is done on a vaster scale, economy is effected, and hand-labor saved. But with the exception of the reaper, and possibly one or two other devices, modern farming apparatus consists largely of modified forms of older types, and the method of operating these machines has not changed. Compared, for instance, with the advances made in transportation or in manufacturing, progress in farming certainly has been slow.
>
> "But it will be strange if before long the spirit of advance does not infuse a new life into farming-methods. May we not expect



A MOIR AIR-LOCK HOSPITAL.

Three men apparently dead have been resuscitated in the air-lock, and others apparently paralyzed restored to health during the construction of the East-River tunnels.

that our newer power-agencies will extend their influence to the work of the farm, relieving it of much of the drudgery that still exists and making the work as attractive and pleasant as any other pursuit? When this comes about, we may expect to see farming take on a new life and flourish again in places where it has long languished; deserted farms may then be reclaimed and a profitable field of work offered to many who now crowd into the manufacturing towns in search of a surer means of livelihood."

Electric power, the writer reminds us, has already transformed means of communication, revolutionized the operation of factories, completely remodeled our systems of urban transportation, and is even now threatening to drive the steam locomotive from its long-held province. Why, he asks, should farming be the one field of human activity which will not profit by the new power? Will not the magic touch of the electric transmission line bring about changes as great as these on the farm? He goes on:

"This work of development is going on energetically in the South and on the Pacific Coast, two sections at the present time mainly agricultural. But it does not follow that only those States fortunate in possessing important waterfalls may benefit in this way. The work of the average farm requires but little power, and a stream too small for manufacturing purposes might still become most profitable if harnessed to carry out the light work of the farm. Indeed, this has already been done in several instances, as is shown elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, in an interesting article in *The Rural New-Yorker*, from which our information is obtained, tells how he made use of a small waterfall on his farm, which, tho formerly used for running a small mill, had remained idle for years because a small establishment found it impossible to compete with one larger and better equipped.

"By a simple installation consisting of a turbine governor and dynamo, this water-power now lights the buildings on two farms and does three-fourths of the work, and all this at an expense of but a few hundred dollars, probably less than the cost of two horses—one for each farm. The cost of running the plant is practically nothing; but slight attention is needed, and a little oil and some allowance for depreciation and repairs make up the charge. In exchange for this, there is ever-ready power, ample light, cleanliness, safety, and the saving of the care and feed of horses. These features, it is said, have added about twenty-five per cent. to the value of the farms. Two or three other instances might also be mentioned where equally good results have been obtained by the development of a small water-power.

"Where this power is situated conveniently, the farm machinery might be driven directly from the turbine, but such cases are few. On the other hand, the electric system of transmission renders the location of the water-power of minor importance and makes it possible to add comforts and conveniences to the house for the benefit of the women as well. Doubtless there are many farms throughout the country fortunate in the possession of slight water-powers. Here is a way in which these can be turned to advantage, bringing profit and comfort to the owner and adding to the value of his home."

POISONOUS MATCHES

OBJECTION to the ordinary friction matches of all types, on account of their poisonous fumes, is made by an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 14). It would seem from this writer's article that the odorless matches common in this country are not used in England, but he intimates that some of the fumes that are less offensive may not be therefore harmless. The present match, he notes, is scarcely one hundred years old, and as late as 1820 the tinder-box was the exclusive means of striking a light. He goes on:

"Whatever may be said of the inconveniences or offensiveness of the old tinder-boxes, the modern match can hardly claim to be above criticism in regard to hygienic considerations, altho its extreme convenience must be admitted. Indeed, the lucifer match has become an absolute *sine quâ non* of existence. It is a pity, however, that, like the modern explosives used in firearms, it can not be made smokeless, or better still to give off products of combustion which hygienically speaking may be disregarded. Every one knows how pungent and offensive are the fumes of the modern match and when the composition of modern matches in general is considered this is not surprizing. Among the ingredients used, either on the match itself or on the rubber on the box, are phosphorus, sulfur, sulfid of antimony, red lead, sulfid of mercury, and lead chromate. The ignition and combustion of the match therefore result, according to the combustible materials entering into its compostiion, in the copious evolution of sulfurous and phosphoric acids or fumes containing lead, antimony, or mercury, all of which are decidedly poisonous. The amounts in each individual match-head may be small, but there are occasions when the number of matches so used is great or when the space in which they are ignited is limited. It would not be surprizing to find, for example, that in the atmosphere of the smoking-room or of the smoking-concert hall or of the railway carriage the presence of these poisonous products could be distinctly detected, and if that is the case it is obvious that they may find their way into the human organism. The worst offender appears to be the match the tip of which contains phosphorus, because the whole of the phosphorus in that case is burnt, whereas in the safety match, which is generally a wooden one, there is little or no phosphorus burnt, the phosphorus, the igniting agent, being upon the rubber of the box. But the match-head without phosphorus may contain lead, antimony, barium, or cyanids. It is clear from all this that the modern match, in spite of its great advance on the tinder-box, is capable of considerable improvement, especially having regard to the fact that its combustion gives rise to the formation and distribution of poisonous fumes and gases."

SIMPLICITY OF MODERN SURGERY

THAT simplicity is the key-note to modern tendencies in surgical work is asserted by Dr. E. P. Cook, president of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, in an address before that body on "The Trend in Modern Medicine," printed in the Illinois *Medical Journal* (Springfield). He says:

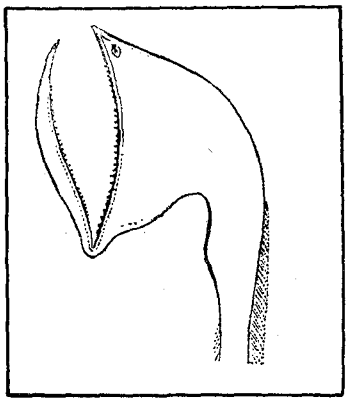
"Most of the important surgical procedures have been greatly simplified during the last decade. . . . The same simplifying tendency is also seen in the matter of instrumental equipment. A few years ago it was the ambition of every teacher of obstetrics to invent some modification of the obstetrical forceps to perpetuate his fame. The variety of forceps was only limited by the number of professors. According to the most advanced view of to-day a single pair . . . will suffice to meet every need. Likewise, the Sims speculum and its various modifications have rendered obsolete the imposing array of bivalve, trivalve, and multivalve specula which formerly encumbered the gynecologist's table. It is another instance of the simplifying influence of the discovery of the true principle underlying a given procedure. Other advances in the mechanics of surgery might be cited. Our older members will recall the wonderful change in technic that was made possible by that simplest of inventions, the hemostatic forceps. The aseptic ligature and the absorbable suture constitute a further great advance. But most valuable of all the recent additions to the modern surgical equipment is the seamless rubber glove. . . . The rubber glove is the last link in the chain of aseptic defense that limits the source of infection in an operation to the patient himself. The time will soon arrive, if it is not already here, when it will be considered as unpardonable an error in technic to introduce the unprotected hand or finger into an open wound as it is to use an unsterilized dressing or a dirty instrument."

Dr. Cook notes that of late years, owing to the more frequent resort to surgery in abdominal disease especially, there has been a tendency toward the radical surgical attack of many lesions which were formerly left to the exclusive care of internal medicine. He says:

"By an early operation it is hoped to remove the pathological condition before the disturbance becomes irremediable. There can be no doubt that this broadening of the field of surgery at the expense of internal medicine has been justifiable. Nevertheless, that there is a danger of going too far in our operative furor is shown by the more conservative attitude assumed of late by surgeons of large experience. The removal of the pyloric end of the stomach may be done with impunity so far as the operative mortality is concerned, but it can not be done with impunity as regards the preservation of the physiological functions of the organ. If a patient with a truncated stomach must ever afterward lead that careful and abstemious life which in many cases of itself without operation would have given him the same comfort and security, it is difficult to see how he has been benefited by surgery. . . . With the rapid invasion of these fields by the surgeon it looked for a time as if the internist was doomed to a subordinate place in the scheme of modern medicine. A little more experience with some of the end-results of surgery has already served to dissipate this fear."

LIFE IN THE DEEP SEA

THE conditions of life in the extreme depths of the ocean—several miles below the surface—are so different from those with which we are acquainted, that the discovery of creatures inhabiting those depths amounts almost to the discovery of a new world. It is as if the fauna of a distant planet had been suddenly brought close enough to us to admit of seeing and handling it. In *Cosmos* (Paris, March 21) Mr. A. Acloque summarizes some of the latest results of the deep-sea dredging expeditions that have been sent out by various nations to explore this new world. Up to a relatively recent period, he tells us, the most eminent authorities would not admit the possibility of life in the ocean below a depth of 500 to 600 fathoms. In 1860 a telegraph cable was broken near Sardinia, and when the two ends were brought to the surface to be reunited it was seen with astonishment that on a part of it that had rested at a depth of 2,000 meters [1¼ miles] there were mollusks, annelids, and polyps. Says the writer:



HEAD OF THE MACROPHARYNX LONGICAUDATUS,

An abyssal fish from the Gulf of Guinea, taken at a depth of 11,000 feet by the *Valdivia*.

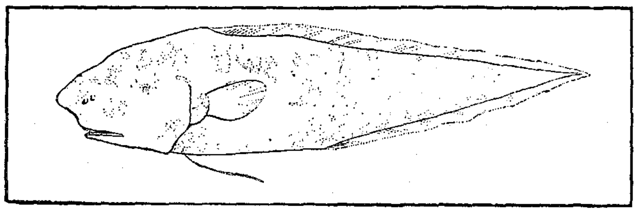
"The demonstration of the possibility of life in the submarine abysses being thus at hand, naturalists made great efforts to discover its representatives and its conditions.

"Thus numerous expeditions were sent out by different nations to study the creatures living at various depths. . . . These have revealed the fact that the depths of the ocean may extend to 9 kilometers [5½ miles] and that in these abysses lives a fauna adapted to the very special physical conditions obtaining there as regards temperature, light, and pressure.

"As we go lower and lower in the sea, the temperature falls until it becomes constant in the neighborhood of the freezing-point. The pressure increases enormously and the light lessens with great rapidity, not penetrating below 400 meters [1,300 feet]. Below this limit is absolute darkness and complete absence of flora, since the algæ, sole representatives of the plant kingdom in the sea, can not exist without light."

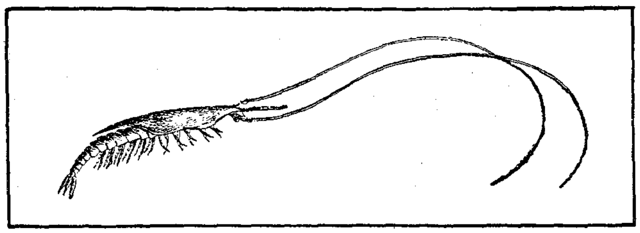
To live in this permanent night we may realize that the creatures of the great depths must have different eyes from those of species that live in the light; but the adaptation of their visual apparatus to their obscure environment is accomplished in various ways. In some the eyes are small, or even altogether atrophied, as in certain fishes and crustaceans. Others—and these are in the majority—have enormous, abnormally developed eyes. We read further:

"Naturalists explain the utility of these voluminous globes by the fact that, altho the sunlight can not penetrate to these great depths, these somber regions are illuminated by light produced by the inhabitants themselves, a large number of which have phosphorescent organs. These light-producing organs are frequently associated with the eyes, and their structure presents remarkable analogies with that of the eye itself; so much so that the earliest observers regarded them as accessory eyes. This analogy is easily explained: the eye is a device for concentrating light rays on the retina; the phosphorescent organ, in its most perfect form, is to project light-rays from a center. They resemble each other in the same way that a photographic apparatus resembles a lantern for projection.



BLIND DEEP-SEA FISH.

The *Tryphlonus nasus* of the Pacific and the Indian oceans, captured 14,000 feet below the surface by the *Challenger*, 1873–76.



A DEEP-SEA CRUSTACEAN.

"In a general way, and with variations only in the degree of perfection, the organs for the emission of light include phosphorescent tissue, ordinarily glandular in type, a reflecting mirror with a screen of opaque pigment, and a condensing lens placed in front, toward the outside. Organs formed more or less on this type are found in most creatures living at great depths, especially in the pelagic species whose life is spent in swimming. It is true that they have scarcely ever been seen actually working. If they are really centers of phosphorescence, they can of course be active only when the fish is in good health and living a normal life; whereas the nets of the naturalists bring them up from great depths only when wounded, dying, or dead. It is the study of their anatomical structure alone that has led us to regard these organs as sources of light.

"Their number and distribution on the fish's body vary infinitely. In a cephalopod caught by the *Valdivia*, the *Thaumatolampus* (wonderful lamp), which the naturalists saw blazing with red and blue light, the luminescent organs are arranged around the eyes on two long tentacles. . . . The creature has no less than twenty-six lanterns, of ten different types.

"Especially in the true fish, the arrangement of these lanterns is varied; sometimes they form one or two rows on the sides, sometimes brilliant plates near the eyes, sometimes a quite complicated design on the dark body.

"The question of the rôle played by these organs has given rise to several hypotheses. We may suppose, to begin with, that they serve to illuminate the surrounding space and enable the animal's eyes to distinguish neighboring objects and to pursue its prey. But many of them are evidently intended to throw their rays outside the field of vision; these are perhaps to attract the creatures on which the lantern-bearer feeds, as lighthouses attract birds, or candles, moths. A third hypothesis, based on the fact that the arrangement of the luminous organs is constant for the same space, which thus has its own special bright pattern . . . considers that this pattern is the analog of the colored designs on the skin of animals and fishes that live in the sunlight.

"What is the food of these abyssal creatures? The essential part in the fabrication of alimentary material that descends into the depths is played by the unicellular organisms that float on the surface. Among these microscopic beings live a throng of small creatures who feed on them—copepods, and the larvæ of crustaceans, mollusks, and fish. This crowd of eaters and eaten constitute together what is called 'plankton.'

"Their corpses descend a little lower and serve as food for other hungry creatures, who are devoured in turn by those lower still, and so on. But as the depth increases, nutriment becomes rarer, and accessible only to creatures of rapid movement and sure means of capture. This is why the abyssal fishes have generally sharp teeth set on powerful jaws, and huge mouths for whose service all the rest of the body seems to have been specially adapted."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATE OF THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

AN ex-premier of France who has been charged with a very large responsibility for the separation of Church and State and the confiscation of ecclesiastical property has gone as far as Vienna to declare that the Church in France is dead and beyond hope of resurrection. Writing in the *Neue Freie Presse* of that city Mr. Combes remarks that "true believers form only a very trifling minority in the nation to-day. The Church is practically dead and will never come to life again." To quote further:

> "It can be said without fear of contradiction that the radical and socialist press have induced two-thirds, yes, and perhaps three-fourths of the French Catholics to dissolve their connection with the Church. In any case the difference between the present number of adherents to the Catholic faith and the number fifty, or even forty, years ago, is enormous. It would be a great mistake to reckon among the number of such adherents all those who more or less often attend the ceremonies or join in the ecclesiastical acts of worship. If we take the word adherent in the sense of one who has a conscious belief in the Church, we shall find that if there be many wand-bearers, as Plato says, there are very few genuine mystics. The women form the majority of Christian believers, yet even these female believers make up a minority of the total number of Frenchwomen."

This statement is challenged by the Paris *Gaulois*, which is a great monarchical, conservative, and Catholic organ. In an editorial in this newspaper we read:

> "In the course of centuries the Church has passed through many a redoubtable crisis. She has always come out victorious, and it is not in the power of these petty Diocletians of the Chamber to destroy her. When General Bonaparte undertook the government of France Catholicism was non-existent, at least apparently so. It was a memory only, and all the churches were disaffected. All the priests the guillotine had spared had been banished. Public worship there was none. God was worshiped in secret, and to the outside world faith seemed to have been destroyed by fear. Nevertheless, the First Consul recognized the indestructible power of that religion which the Jacobins flattered themselves they had supprest. He understood how impossible it was to establish a regular, solidly constituted government without the cooperation of the Church, and he wisely effected a reconciliation between France and the papacy. Bonaparte, whose mentality had little in common with that of Mr. Combes, knew that the Church was the great school of morals and that she is doing good service to the state even while she may seem to be fighting against the state by her teachings. He therefore restored and protected the Church."

At the present moment, continues this writer, the Church is better off than she was before the separation, because she is free. To quote the optimistic words of this article:

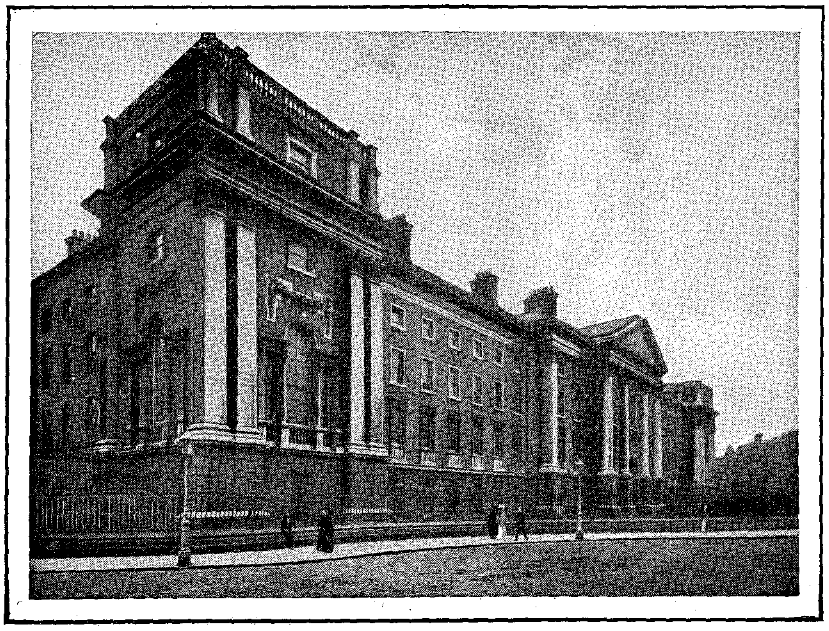
> "The Church has always survived her persecutors. Now that she has broken the fetters that bound her to the state, she is more respected than she ever was, and the hour is not perhaps far off when the Government may be compelled to renew the tie of union with her which it has so foolishly severed. Is it not plain to all that since the Separation something is wanting in the Republic? Are we not at present witnessing the collapse of public morals, accompanied with a series of disorders which daily destroy social order and prove the want of some power which shall intervene with supernatural authority to prevent the great conflicts which distract and exhaust our land?
>
> "Discipline and regularity in every social class of the people received a mortal wound on that day when the great school of respect and veneration, that is, the Church, was closed. No, the Church is not dead. God grant that she may be restored . . . to raise up France once more, and not to chant a dirge over a dying country."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOLVING THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL DILEMMA

THE University question in Ireland is especially acute for the Roman-Catholic contingent, because, according to their view, "there is at present in that country no fairly well equipped teaching body which Catholics trust with the higher education of their young men and women." Catholic laymen refuse to attend universities having a Protestant complexion, and the Catholic institutions of university rank are too poverty-stricken to afford adequate instruction. The new Irish university bill, introduced by Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, aims to solve the long-standing difficulty, and its reception seems to augur success. The Rev. Walter Macdonald, writing in *The Catholic University Bulletin* (Washington, March), surveys the Irish-Catholic situation in these words:

> "Trinity and the Queen's Colleges are shunned by Catholics on religious grounds; University College and the Catholic University School of Medicine are badly housed and equipped; the College of Surgeons is almost as bad as Trinity, Maynooth College is not for laymen. There is, therefore, at present in Ireland no fairly well equipped school of higher studies to which Catholic parents are willing to send their children. That is the fundamental fact which gives rise to a university question in Ireland.
>
> "There are other facts which, tho subsidiary, are of sufficient importance to cause dissatisfaction, even tho Trinity and the Queen's Colleges were made acceptable to Catholics. For, apart from considerations of religion, there are complaints of the way in which these institutions are managed; as well as that the trend and character of the teaching are not suited to the present most pressing needs of the Irish people. Under this aspect, however, the question does not present any great difficulty; it would be settled very quickly if only we could get over the difficulty of religion."

Mr. Birrell has tried to get over the difficulty by insisting in his bill that no religious tests will be allowed in the two universities he proposes to found; but he frankly concedes that they will partake of a religious complexion as a result of the predominant religion of the sections where they are situated.



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
Whose status as an essentially Protestant college is left untouched by the new bill.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, NEAR DUBLIN.

This is devoted exclusively to the education of the Catholic clergy. Mr. Birrell proposes its affiliation with the new Dublin University.

Mr. Birrell's new bill, as outlined in the London *Times*, has these features:

"He proposes that two new universities, the one in Dublin and the other in Belfast, be created by royal charter. The Dublin University will comprize three colleges—the reconstituted Queens Colleges of Cork and Galway, and a new college to be established in Dublin, while the Belfast University is to consist of one college only. The new universities will have somewhat dangerous powers to affiliate other institutions to them, but these powers are to be severely restricted, and they will not have power to admit fresh colleges into the universities.

"There is to be no test whatever of religious belief for professors or students, nor are professors to make preliminary declarations as to how they purpose to perform their academic duties; but, of course, it is foreseen that the Dublin University will have a Roman Catholic, and the Belfast University a Presbyterian, complexion. The universities are ultimately to be governed in the main by the Senates which are to be academically elected, tho the Crown reserves to itself the permanent right of nominating a certain number of the members of these bodies. The exact composition of the permanent Senates is not altogether clear, tho Mr. Birrell took some pains to make it so. The Dublin Senate is to consist of thirty-six members. They will include, as at present proposed, the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the university and the presidents of the three constituent colleges, fourteen members elected by the three colleges, five members elected by convocation, six co-opted members, and the nominees of the Crown, of whom at least one is to be a lady.

"The nature of this body is of great importance, as it is to have the right of appointing and of dismissing the professors. This right is, however, subject to a serious limitation. There is to be an appeal on dismissal to the Crown as visitor, and the Crown is to exercise its visitatorial functions through a board of visitors to be appointed *ad hoc* on each occasion, 'regard being had to the nature of the dispute to be decided.' The Senates will of necessity be nominated in the first instance, and there is to be a Statutory Commission of Seven, who are to frame the statutes of the Dublin University and to appoint the first professors in the new Dublin college.

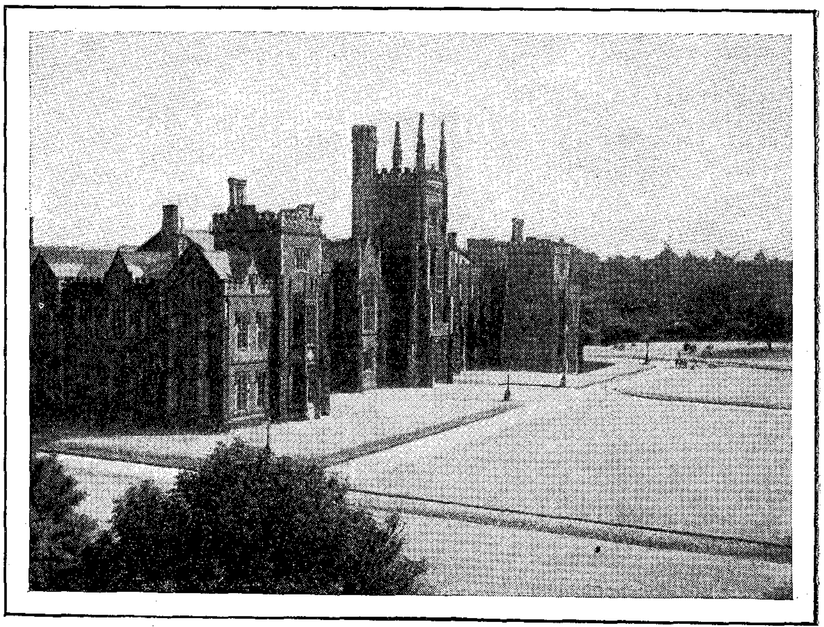
"It would seem that very large powers are to be entrusted to these seven gentlemen, and much may turn upon the choice which is made of them. No public money is to be devoted to the maintenance of any place of worship or to theological or religious teaching."

The Christian World (London, Ind.) thinks that "at first sight it looks as if the Dublin University, with Catholic atmosphere prevalent, tho not a 'Catholic university,' is as fair and just a concession to reasonable Roman-Catholic sentiment as it is possible for a Liberal government to make." It quotes from articles written by the Rev. C. Sylvester Horne appearing in its columns in January to this effect:

"Mr. Horne, after his visit to Ireland, in which he interviewed leading men of all creeds and parties, showed how the crying need of Ireland is education, and how education would liberalize the Catholic laity and would in itself do much to give the laity the intelligence and the spirit that would emancipate them from the tutelage of the priesthood. 'Mr. Birrell,' he said, 'has against him the traditional antagonism of the Roman-Catholic hierarchy to any scheme that removes education out of their control; he has also against him the leader of the virulent Orange faction that care far more for the success of their own polemics than for the better education of the people.'"

Little Irish-Catholic opinion has yet been obtainable, but the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) observes:

"We have, of course, no wish to anticipate the verdict of authoritative Irish opinion on the scheme, and for that we must wait until a careful study of the bill has been made. But there can, we think, be no doubt that Mr. Birrell has produced a measure which, as Mr. Balfour generously said, is 'an absolutely sincere effort to solve a great difficulty.' As such it is assured beforehand of 'the most friendly and sympathetic consideration' promised by the bishops a year ago. Only 'four-and-twenty blackbirds,' as Mr.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

QUEENS COLLEGE, BELFAST,

Which the new bill proposes to transform into Belfast University. Without being of a denominational cast, it is expected to provide for the Presbyterian contingent of Ireland.

MacNeill dubbed the twenty-four members of the Orange Opposition, voted against the First Reading. The prospect of a settlement of this great question is thus fairer than ever before."

NEWMAN DEFENDED BY PIUS X.

IN Father Tyrrell's article on Modernism published in the London *Guardian* and quoted by THE LITERARY DIGEST (December 14) a direct challenge was made to the Pope to say whether the encyclical condemning Modernism did not also condemn Cardinal Newman. The Pope did not of course reply to Father Tyrrell, but a pronouncement on Newman's orthodoxy has at last been issued by him and addrest to Bishop Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick. This ecclesiastic has been at great pains to prepare a categorical defense of Newman which he has published in a pamphlet with the result of drawing a letter of thanks from Pius X. This letter, which is printed in *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), appears also in secular journals. Accompanying it in the New York *Sun* is the statement that Bishop O'Dwyer's defense was sent to the Dublin *Review*. "The editor of that publication, Wilfrid Ward, who is among the prominent laymen alleged to be tainted with Modernism, refused to print the contribution." Bishop O'Dwyer then published his pamphlet on his own responsibility." The Pope's letter reads in part:

"We would have you know that your pamphlet, in which you show that the writings of Cardinal Newman, so far from differing from our encyclical letter Pascendi, are in closest harmony with it, has our strongest approval. You could not indeed have done better service alike to the cause of truth and to the eminent merit of the man. There appears to have been established among those whose errors we have condemned by that letter, as it were, a fixt rule that for the very things which they themselves have invented they seek the sanction of the name of a most illustrious man.

"Accordingly they freely claim that they have drawn certain fundamental positions from that spring and source, and that, for that reason, we could not condemn the doctrines which are their very own without at the same time, nay, in priority of order, condemning the teaching of so eminent and so great a man. If one did not know what a power the ferment of a puffed-up spirit has of overwhelming the mind, it would seem incredible that persons should be found who think and proclaim themselves Catholics, while in a matter lying at the very foundation of religious discipline they set the authority of a private teacher, even tho an eminent one, above the magisterium of the Apostolic See.

"You expose not only their contumacy but their artifice as well. For if in what he wrote before he profest the Catholic faith there may perchance be found something which bears a certain resemblance to some of the formulas of the Modernists, you justly deny that they are in any way supported thereby; both because the meaning underlying the words is very different, and the author himself, on entering the Catholic Church, submitted all his writings to the authority of the Catholic Church herself, assuredly to be corrected if it were necessary.

"As for the numerous and important books which he wrote as a Catholic, it is hardly necessary to defend them against the suggestion of kindred with heresy. For among the English public, as everybody knows, Henry Newman, in his writings, unceasingly championed the cause of the Catholic faith in such a way that his work was most salutary to his countrymen, and at the same time most highly esteemed by our predecessors. Accordingly he was found worthy to be made a cardinal by Leo XIII., undoubtedly an acute judge of men and things, and to him thenceforward throughout all his life he was deservedly most dear.

"No doubt in so great an abundance of his works something may be found which may seem to be foreign to the traditional method of the theologians, but nothing which could arouse a suspicion of his faith. And you rightly state that it is not to be wondered at if, at a time when no signs of the new heresy had shown themselves, his mode of expression in some places did not display a special caution; but that the Modernists act wrongly and deceitfully in twisting those words to their own meaning in opposition to the entire context.

"We, therefore, congratulate you on vindicating with eminent success, through your knowledge of all his writings, the memory of a most good and wise man; and at the same time on having secured, as far as in you lay, that among your people, especially the English, that those who have been accustomed to misuse that name already cease to deceive the unlearned. And would that they truly followed Newman as a teacher, not in the fashion of those who, given up to preconceived opinions, search his volumes, and with deliberate dishonesty extract from them something from which they contend that their views receive support; but that they might gather his principles pure and unimpaired."

PREACHERS WHO PLAGIARIZE

THE editorial writer who acquires his ideas from his exchanges and sets them forth as his own is found in the large majority of our newspaper offices, and is commonly regarded as a worker of commendable industry and discrimination, but when such a character appears in the pulpit, he is dragged to the pillory at once. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Barton has been making an investigation of this matter and presents his findings in *The Advance* (Chicago). The evidence is furnished by the preachers themselves. One minister on the Pacific Coast sends to Dr. Barton "a sermon printed by a minister of another denomination, which he has annotated with references to sermons of Beecher and Talmage, giving volume and page for each quotation." The letter which Dr. Barton received accompanying this sermon is as follows:

"There does not seem to be any unanimous agreement as to what constitutes criminality in this matter. Condemned in one locality we might be acquitted in another, or the Supreme Court, if appealed to, might declare us all innocent. What is the court of last resort on this question? Evidently we preachers of the rural communities do not steal any more than you of the great cities. There is perhaps more conscience on all moral questions in the country than in the town. The frontier of American society is much nearer Wall Street than the Rocky Mountains.

"Two years ago when earthquake and fire made San Francisco a ruin, the Brooklyn *Eagle* published two pages of sermons which had been preached about the great calamity. Several of these sermons showed their leading ideas and even phrasing to have been taken from sermons preached by Beecher and Talmage on the Chicago fire of 1871. But, strangest of all, this paper had a special from Oakland, Cal., reporting a sermon by a leading Methodist preacher of that place, which was an eloquent description of the earthquake and fire and the lessons to be drawn from them. Now, this sermon, telegraphed across the continent, was pieced together almost bodily from sermons of Beecher and Talmage, especially from Beecher's sermon, down even to the last final appeal for help for the sufferers! These sermons and the plagiarized ones are open before me as I write and I have just compared them. I prepared a sermon on this same calamity, and was drawing on Beecher and Talmage when *The Eagle* arrived containing the sermons of the metropolitan divines. What was my surprize to find that they had been stealing from the same sources I was using! I then added their productions to those of Beecher and Talmage and stole some from all of them, but hardly as much from all as one of them had stolen from Beecher alone! If such things are done by the city preachers what may be done by the beginners in the remote rural districts?

"But one thing is certain, whether borrowed, stolen, or evolved altogether out of the inner consciousness, no sermon will be vital or accomplish much in the hearers, which has not first been vital in, and flames out of, the deepest experience of the preacher."

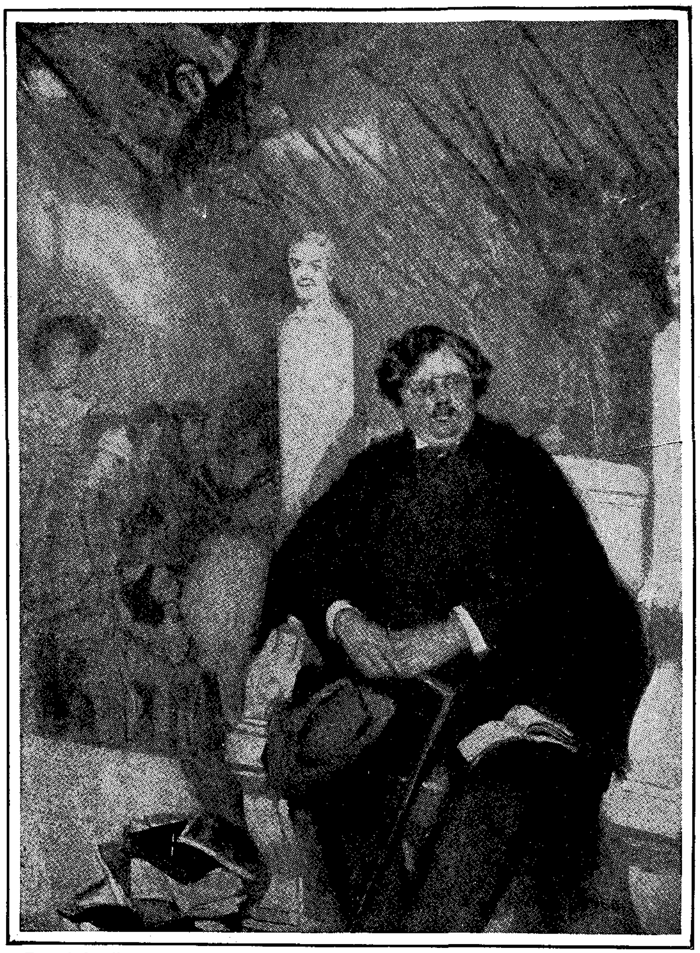
Another minister writes Dr. Barton that he borrows from all sources, even from himself, and explains the latter by saying that his wife detected him in repeating a sermon that he had first preached not a long time previously. "But we kept quiet," he says, "and the people thought it was a new sermon." Another gives this incident:

"A classmate was out candidating and preached one of Talmage's sermons. A young man on the field who was looking forward to the ministry had read this sermon to the audience a short time before and made a study of it for them. The people recognized the sermon and, turned him down? No, indeed! They called him and lived happily with him as long as he wanted to stay."

LETTERS AND ART

AGAINST ZOLA'S APOTHEOSIS

STRONG opposition has developed in France against the proposal to remove Zola's remains to the Pantheon. The objection is that he gave the outside world the idea that France is immoral, which is, of course, quite erroneous. When the bill came up in the French Chamber a few days ago to appropriate $7,000 to enshrine the great French realist in the resting-place of the worthy great, Mr. Maurice Barrès, himself a famous writer, jumped to his feet and attacked the memory of Zola in an impassioned and merciless speech. He declared that Zola's works have given the entire world a false impression of French morality, and that if the house consented to the author's enshrinement in the Pantheon it would ratify the libel on its constituents. The spectacle presented by the war of opposing factions in the Chamber, says a writer in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), is one that the ironist may like to dwell on. Thus:



From "The Illustrated London News."

G. K. CHESTERTON.

From a painting by Cyrus Cuneo.

The scene in the background is the combat in Mr. Chesterton's novel, "The Napoleon of Notting Hill."

"Literature as represented by one of its most delicate and powerful professors—Maurice Barrès, Academician, patriot, elegant writer, disciple (tho no prop) of classicism—driven to frenzy by his wrath of Zolaesque misrepresentation; the Minister of Education—he to whose care are entrusted the minds and (to some extent) the souls of the rising generation—powerful in appreciation of the service rendered by Zola to his country. Zola, whom the Englishman persists in regarding as realist of realists, vilified for distortion! Zola, whom the Englishman can not read without feeling he is indulging in vice, lauded by the official educationist!"

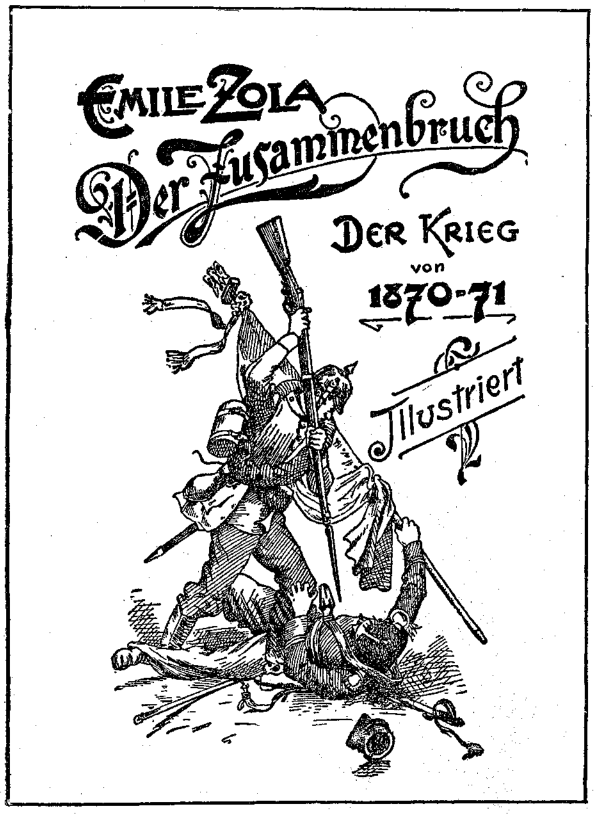
From the pages of *Le Soleil* (Paris) we translate these words of Mr. Barrès:

"The man whom you are going to canonize has attempted to describe the different classes of this nation, the peasant, the workingman, the middle class, the soldier. His work has promoted in the whole world a contempt for the virtues of our country and today I feel that it is dangerous to indorse the lies and calumnies of this author. Zola lowers and disgraces the very conscience of France. I entirely approve of the language of Mr. Bérenger who has before the senate scored the gross obscenities of this master of naturalism. I shudder at the thought of making illustrative quotations from his works. They would empty the seats of the house. . . . Some days ago members of Parliament followed the coffins of certain young men who had fallen honorably on the field of battle [in Morocco] and they felt that this circumstance brought them very near to the heart of their country. Would it not be a shame to make the army march before the remains of Zola? If this chamber had before its eyes the German edition of the romance 'La Débâcle' they would see with tears in their eyes the representation of a German soldier striking to the ground a French color-bearer. Is it not sad to think that a writer of our country has given them the opportunity of thus parading the downfall of France?"

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, finds this turmoil of the French chamber an occasion for pointing out certain differences between two such nations as France and England in respect to the way they honor the memory of their men of letters. "Some will find impatience and indelicacy in this early attack on Zola or deification of him," he observes, "but the nation which has sat still for three hundred years after Shakespeare's funeral may be considered, perhaps, to have carried delicacy too far." Having gone thus far, Mr. Chesterton would go further and raise no monument to Shakespeare. He thinks it modest and manly that England should not celebrate the art in which she triumphs by the art in which he fails. But in France, he declares, "the question of whether Zola shall go to the Pantheon when he is dead is quite as practical as the question whether he should go to prison when he was alive." Moreover:

"In raising a monument to Zola they do not raise merely a trophy, but a finger-post. The question is one which will have to be settled in most European countries; but, like all such questions, it has come first to a head in France; because France is the battle-field of Christendom. That question is, of course, roughly this: whether in that ill-defined area of verbal license on certain dangerous topics it is an extenuation of indelicacy or an aggravation of it that the indelicacy was deliberate and solemn. Is indecency more indecent if it is grave, or more indecent if it is gay? For my part, I belong to an old school in this matter. When a book or a play strikes me as a crime, I am not disarmed by being told that it is a serious crime. If a man has written something vile, I am not comforted by the explanation that he quite meant to do it. I know all the evils of flippancy; I do not like the man who laughs at the sight of virtue. But I prefer him to the man who weeps at the sight of virtue and complains bitterly of there being any such thing. I am not reassured, when ethics are as wild as cannibalism, by the fact that they are also as grave and sincere as suicide. And I think there is an obvious fallacy in the bitter contrasts drawn by some moderns between the aversion to Ibsen's 'Ghosts' and the popularity of some such joke as 'Dear Old Charlie.' Surely there is nothing mysterious or unphilosophic in the popular preference. The joke of 'Dear Old Charlie' is passed—because it is a joke. 'Ghosts' are exorcised—because they are ghosts.

"This is, of course, the whole question of Zola. I am grown up, and I do not worry myself much about Zola's immorality. The thing I can not stand is his morality. If ever a man on this earth lived to embody the tremendous text, 'But if the light in your body be darkness, how great is the darkness,' it was certainly he. Great men like Ariosto, Rabelais, and Shakespeare fall in foul places, flounder in violent but venial sin, sprawl for pages, exposing their gigantic weakness, are dirty, are indefensible; and then they struggle up again and can still speak with a convincing kindness and an unbroken honor of the best things in the world: Rabelais, of the instruction of ardent and austere youth; Ariosto, of holy chivalry; Shakespeare, of the splendid stillness of mercy. But in Zola even the ideals are undesirable; Zola's mercy is colder than justice—nay, Zola's mercy is more bitter in the mouth than injustice. When Zola shows us an ideal training he does not take us, like Rabelais, into the happy fields of humanist learning. He takes us into the schools of inhumanist learning, where there are neither books nor flowers, nor wine nor wisdom, but only deformities in glass bottles, and where the rule is taught from the exceptions. Zola's truth answers the exact description of the skeleton in the cupboard; that is, it is something of which a domestic custom forbids the discovery."



LA DÉBÂCLE.

This design, which is so offensive to French eyes, appears on the cover of the German translation of Zola's novel "The Downfall." Here the Prussian soldier has the Frenchman at his mercy.

STATE'S EVIDENCE OF A YELLOW JOURNALIST

THE way many present-day newspapers are made has been set forth by a recent writer with a cynical disregard of consequences affecting public faith in the newspaper or the publisher's feeling in the face of detection. The book, entitled "The Career of a Journalist," by William Salisbury, is described by the New York *Evening Post* as "a vulgarly written account of vulgar experiences." Yet this journal is forced to admit, to the disadvantage of its genus, that the book provokes "disquieting reflections in those who look upon our newspapers as an important influence in shaping the tastes and opinions of American citizens." The veraciousness of the writer's confessions is substantiated, observes *The Post*, "by the tone of the newspapers to which he says he contributed." But in reading his specific charges it should be borne in mind that the writer confesses that he is perfectly capable of distorting the truth to make a good story. *The Post* thus takes up the writer's story of newspaper traits:

"The first is an indifference to accuracy—not merely an indifference, but a positive preference for inaccuracy when that will make a 'story' more sensational. No observer of our 'yellow' papers (and of many others which would angrily resent that name) can suppose that the consistent and continuous distortion of simple facts, the 'corroborative detail, intended to give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative,' are due to casual caprice or the misdirected zeal of individual reporters. They are part of a settled policy. On this subject a city editor or managing editor does not need to issue explicit orders; it is enough to commend and promote the reporter who shows a talent for ornamentation and to discharge the man who sticks to the bare truth. For example, Mr. Salisbury has this to say about his labors in Omaha:

"'I resorted to making news. I had an anticigaret ordinance introduced, as I had done in Kansas City, and before it became a law I wrote a story about an imaginary mass-meeting of newsboys to protest against it as an invasion of their rights. At another time I described the visit to the Mayor's office of a woman and a little girl, who sought the Mayor's aid for something. The child, I said, sang pathetic songs until Mayor Moore shed a tear and granted their request. The Mayor must have been surprized when he read this, as the whole thing was news to him. But the next day his mulatto secretary told me the story had been pasted in the official scrap-book. "It's good stuff for the voters," said the secretary. "It'll make 'em think the Mayor's a kind-hearted man." Strokes of genius like this brought a promotion.'"

Such embellishments of commonplace facts were nothing, however, to the methods of presentation obtaining on the Chicago *American*. Here, observes *The Post*, "Mr. Salisbury really learned the trade." We quote with the New York paper's comment the account of the writer's first assignment, which was the sinking of a tug-boat. Thus:

"'I didn't recognize my story at first, in that evening's paper, it had so many features undreamed of by me. I was told that one of the "prize dope-slingers" in the office had rewritten it. The rescue of a cat, the boat's mascot, at the risk of all the sailors' lives, was described with much convincing detail. This made me feel small. I had thought I possest a pretty fair imagination, but I realized that I had much to learn if I were to succeed in yellow journalism.'

"He learned it and was himself made a 'prize dope-slinger':

"'My work was to take the matter written or telephoned in by ordinary reporters and "dress it up." A dull, commonplace news item would be given me to "featurize." If it lacked interesting details I furnished them.'

"This is the kind of journalism that is making headway throughout the country. The ideal is to be sensational at all costs; for sensation is what appeals to the great mass of readers and brings a huge circulation; and circulation, in turn, brings advertising. Indeed, for a certain kind of advertising—nostrums and cheap 'bargains' of all kinds—a circulation among the ignorant millions is essential. The worse you make the newspaper, the larger your revenue for buying more sensations and hiring more 'prize dope-slingers,' and making the paper still worse. The successful completion of this vicious circle may, as in San Francisco, demoralize the daily journalism of a whole city. Everywhere it tends toward progressive deterioration."

There is yet a more "menacing" feature of yellow journalism than mere sensationalism revealed by the present confessions. It is "the suppression of matters of public moment out of deference to advertisers or other important 'interests.'" *The Post* goes on with quotation and comment:

"In Kansas City, Mr. Salisbury tells us:

"'There were things that I couldn't write about at all, and other things that I had to write as the city editor told me. . . . These included street-railway and gas and paving and telephone, and other corporation measures, and antidepartment-store bills.'

"In Council Bluffs the papers dared not 'agitate against this gambling. . . . It might kill the town. The gambling-dens pay such a big share of the revenues that the leading citizens are willing to let them run.' On the Omaha *Bee* Mr. Salisbury 'had always to be careful not to offend . . . the street-car, gas, telephone, and other corporations which Mr. Rosewater didn't dislike.' In the office of the Chicago *Chronicle* there was 'a list of sixteen corporations on the desk of the city editor. These were all Mr.

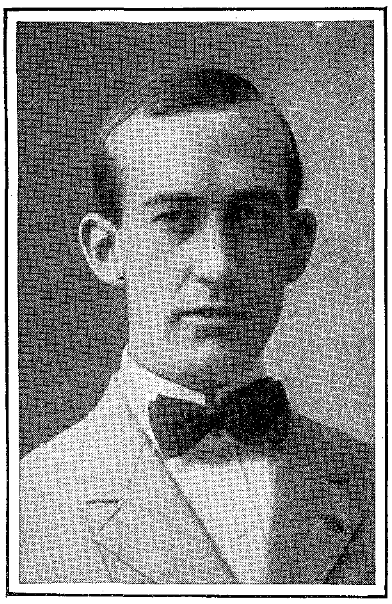
Walsh's corporations . . . about which nothing unfavorable was ever to appear in *The Chronicle*.' Another reporter says bitterly: 'Not one of us could hold a place a minute after declining to write what the sordid business policy of our papers might dictate.' And Mr. Salisbury himself concludes:

"'And so it was the advertiser, spending his tens of millions annually, who was my real head-master all the time. It is the big advertiser (and there is more than one kind of advertising) who is the golden-sceptered king of American journalism—the king who can do no wrong.'

"To dismiss these charges because they come from a 'yellow' reporter who has turned state's evidence is impossible. Every one of experience in journalism, every newspaper man who has felt the pressure of the advertiser, knows that the vast majority of papers in this country are not and can not be made independent of the counting-room. They represent a huge investment, on which dividends must be paid; and the only sure way to pay dividends is to truckle to both subscriber and advertiser. Nor will any other way be possible so long as people prefer, and advertisers find their chief profit in patronizing, the press that is dirty and disreputable. We shall be cursed with sensational and venal journalism until advertisers and subscribers unite in destroying it."

OUR FOREMOST ACTOR

MR. WALTER P. EATON reminds us that people are asking, Who is our leading actor? Since the death of Joseph Jefferson and Richard Mansfield the question seems acute to some minds, and Mr. Eaton, of *The Sun*, weighs the pros and cons for several candidates and decides upon Mr. Sothern. It is a graceless task, he admits, and he quotes Heine to the effect that it is even foolish; but Heine, he shows us, also couldn't help ranging people up and down in the scale. Mr. Sothern, as Mr. Eaton points out, has few challengers. There are David Warfield, Henry Miller, Otis Skinner, and Robert B. Mantell. These men Mr. Eaton attempts to weigh in respect to those peculiar qualities which raise an actor "above his fellows and make him the master of our emotions." The dramatic critic of *The Sun* describes this "personality" thus:



WALTER PRICHARD EATON,

Who names the qualities of the preeminent actor as "an ease and certainty of technic," "a comfortable assurance of power in reserve, and the ability to meet whatever demand may arise."

"It is an ease and certainty of technic; it is a fluency and largeness of voice and manner; it is a comfortable assurance of power in reserve and the ability to meet whatever demands may arise; and, comprizing, yet going beyond these things, it is a personal sincerity and eloquence, a sense of the man behind the mask, of a mind and heart large, energetic, purposeful, and strong. Personality in this sense is a far different thing from the 'personality' of the young player who trades on a pretty face or a pleasant smile; and it can no more be divorced from acting than from any other branch of art, or from life itself. And, judged by this conception of greatness, the pedestal of preeminence would surely not be overcrowded were we to place all Mr. Sothern's rivals upon it, beside him. The group would not resemble the hosts of Artaxerxes."

In dwelling upon the qualities of Mr. Sothern's rivals, Mr. Eaton observes that if certain of them "could widen their repertoires and give rein to their own artistic impulses, instead of dwelling year in and year out with a single part or two, his place, even to-day, might be far less secure." Mr. Warfield, for instance, who is granted the possession of a "marvelous technic," does not without question, Mr. Eaton thinks, "create the impression of an amplitude of power sufficient to compass other and more poetic, more imaginative, more intellectual rôles." Mr. Henry Miller—not forgetting "his very human and illuminating performance as *Stephen Ghent*" in "The Great Divide"—has shown his greatest capacities as a stage manager. Mr. Mantell sticks too closely to the old classic drama, ignoring "the drama of to-day and to-morrow that interests us," and which, Mr. Eaton insists, a "leader must know," and "must interpret and shape" for us. Otis Skinner has somewhat more of a case made out for him. We read:

EDWARD H. SOTHERN,

An actor, according to Mr. Eaton, "whose command of his art is constantly growing, whose devotion to it and to the best in the drama is deep, vigilant, and sincere, and whose répertoire and achievement is already wider, more varied, and more stimulating to all classes than that of any other American actor."

"If exuberant vitality and ease, grace and fluency of diction were the sole test, Otis Skinner would easily carry off the palm. How much Mr. Sothern's *Hamlet* would gain by the other man's sheer physical vitality in a climax and his triumphant elocution! There is promise, too, in Mr. Skinner's past. In Bowker's 'Francesca' he was a figure to be remembered. There is never any doubt of his reserve power or his fund of resourceful technic. And he has a mind of no common order. Yet Mr. Skinner comes to us year after year always in a new play—one play, and not always a good play. He has for us no répertoire, no characters peculiarly and affectionately associated with himself. That is partly our fault, for we have been altogether too long, in New York at any rate, in appreciating Otis Skinner at his real value. No actor, whether his own manager or not, can afford the productions and company for a répertoire unless his public following is extensive. Mr. Skinner and his manager promise better things for him in the future. But at present his leadership is not complete."

Mr. Sothern is described as "essentially a conscientious and painstaking and ambitious artist." His sense of comedy enabled him in earlier years to escape the snares that tried to hold him as a matinee idol. "He weathered the perils of picture-book romance," says Mr. Eaton, "and rode out upon the great deep sea of 'Hamlet.'" His engagement with Miss Marlowe "bettered his elocution." He is summed up in these words:

"Since then Mr. Sothern has shown no sign of pausing, and his acting has steadily deepened in truth and power. His *Hamlet* has mellowed, grown sweeter, graver, more thoughtful, and more elastic in its lighter moods. There are touches of poetry in his *Villon* that were not there five years ago. And in his newer parts, even when the plays have failed, he has disclosed new powers as an actor.

"As *Rodion* he was called on to suggest a mental struggle, a tortured mind in combat with an iron will. And he suggested it surely, vividly, and without the sense of effort that has sometimes been apparent in his acting. And he turned from the comic absurdities of *Dundreary* to do this thing. As *Don Quixote* he had a more difficult task, that of making plausible and appealing in the flesh one of the greatest figures in literature, a figure already created in the imagination of his audience and set in a place apart. To perform this task required imagination of him and a fine understanding of Cervantes's Knight, and eloquence and technic.

"He struck the right note at once with his make-up—the lean, pathetic, middle-aged figure; the wild, bright, vision-haunted eyes; the hollow cheeks—at once grotesque and sad. And through all the comic absurdities of the part and the farcical episodes of the play he never for one instant offended the lover of Cervantes's Sorrowful Knight, because his *Don* never for one instant lost his pathetic dignity, his chivalrous bearing born of a beautiful and chivalrous soul. There are times in life when you laugh at Cervantes's book; there are other times when you weep. At moments of Mr. Sothern's performance you know both moods—when he accepts the Duke's ironic invitation with a sweet courtesy Mallory might have envied, when he sits dejected in his cage, 'a captured eagle,' the scoffers cry. . . . . . .

"But he is an actor whose command of his art is constantly growing, whose devotion to it, and to the best in the drama, is deep, vigilant, and sincere, and whose répertoire and achievement is already wider, more varied, and more stimulating to all classes than that of any other American actor."

FUTURE OF "THE ATLANTIC"

SOMETHING like a tremor of apprehension has run through the press over the reported sale of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Almost more affectionate regard has been lavished upon the magazine since this announcement was made than was evoked by the recent celebration of its semi-centennial. What is to be its future, is the question somewhat feverishly asked. The report is published that Houghton Mifflin, & Co. have parted with a considerable interest in the property to a syndicate of younger men composed of Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, of New York, and Messrs. Waldo E. Forbes, MacGregor Jenkins, and Roger Pierce, of Boston. Mr. Sedgwick has asserted in various interviews that the changes are merely of a business character; efforts will be made to extend the circulation of the monthly, but no tampering with its editorial policy will be permitted. The new owners, looking upon their new responsibility as in the nature of a trusteeship, promise that "the *Atlantic* spirit shall be kept and the old traditions shall be preserved." Such assurances will doubtless be grateful to those who sympathize with the New York *Globe*, which prays that *The Atlantic* may "defend itself, and defend itself well, against that so-called popular brood of writers who have so monopolized many other magazines." "They are well in their place," adds *The Globe*, "but may the pages of *The Atlantic* be reserved for writers of the kind who have made it what it is. For we can ill afford to lose them." In somewhat similar vein speaks a New England organ, the Hartford *Times*, commenting upon Mr. Sedgwick's promise:

"This seems to be reassuring to those readers of *The Atlantic* who will naturally be apprehensive that any change of controlling ownership must naturally result in some alteration in the magazine, which has such a strong hold upon its friends because of its purely literary character, its unadulterated Americanism, and its loyalty to the ideas of the founders, maintained for half a century. To these readers it would seem nothing less than a national calamity to have the character of *The Atlantic Monthly* changed. The editorial policy of *The Monthly* under Bliss Perry has been so satisfactory that any modification of it must be attended by some dangers, and if the new proprietors have any underlying purpose of trying to make it 'popular' in the ordinary sense of that word, by injecting New York 'ginger' into it, they should be warned at the start that they are likely to fail. There are already too many 'popular' monthly publications in this country. If we can not sustain at least one such periodical as Underwood, Lowell, Fields, Howells, Aldrich, and Bliss Perry have provided for us, then are we Philistines, indeed."

WHY MEN REFUSE TO TEACH

THE number of men teachers in the United States has, in the seven years ended in 1906, decreased 24 per cent., says a writer in *The Educational Review* (New York). This falling off is not attributed to low wages, since "professionally fitted men teachers get a higher average salary than the average incomes of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and business men in their communities." There are said to be four reasons which make "thoughtful young men hesitate" and the writer states them as follows:

"First, it is a hireling occupation. A college president was once comparing his work with mine. 'For one thing you are your own master,' he said. 'Yes,' I replied, 'it is a good many years since I have had to take orders from anybody.' 'That's just it,' he mused, thoughtfully; and tho he is one of the great college presidents, a man with whose work mine is not for a moment to be measured, I could see that in this respect he envied me.

"That president is as little accustomed or likely as any man I know to be interfered with by his trustees, but the ordinary man teacher is entirely at their mercy. The law makes them the authority as to course of study, regulations, selection of teachers, equipment, and supplies. Outside of the Board of Education that directly employs him the community feels authorized to dictate whether he shall smoke or dance or play cards or call on a lady twice a week. The present principal of the High School at Newark, N. J., lost a place in Cortland Normal School because when he applied he was wearing a red necktie; the chairman of the committee disliked red neckties.

"Second, teaching is looked down upon in the community. We might as well face this fact. 'When A was principal of a grammar school,' said the head of a normal school, 'he would run across the street to shake hands with me. Now that he has passed his law examination and hung up his shingle he expects me to run across the street to shake hands with him.' In other words, A feels that to be at the tail of the law is higher than to be at the top of teaching.

"The teacher may have a personality that commands respect in spite of his calling, but as a teacher and outside of his especial work he is regarded by business men slightingly, as an improvident visionary, thinking in a world of imaginary conditions, like *Alice* in Wonderland."

The third reason is that teaching belittles a man, upon which theme the writer remarks:

"His daily dealing is with petty things of interest only to his children and a few women assistants, and under regulations laid down by outside authority, so that large questions seldom come to him for consideration. His environment narrows him, he grows to have only one interest, and that limits him in public and in social life. You can not usually get it out of the heads of the kind of men who go into teaching that they are dealing with inferior minds. The child can not answer back; the teacher has the last word; ergo the teacher is correct. Of course the real teacher is a listener; he learns more from his children than they from him, because it is an ever new delight to watch the impression of ideas upon the budding mind. But how many men teachers are there of your acquaintance who listen? How many of them delight in a childish mind quick enough to catch them in a blunder? How many of them say when the child fails to comprehend, 'How stupid my teaching must be'? It is the assumption that the teacher knows it all and the child nothing that belittles. The teacher who has browbeaten his school is at a loss when he comes out of the school into the community which can answer back and is by no means disposed to accept his *ipse dixit*.

"This suggests the fourth and last reason I shall give, that teaching tends to bad manners, and bright young men who see this hesitate to be classed with teachers. . . . A normal and university graduate of considerable experience was a candidate for a place in the Albany Normal, and was pretty sure of it up to the point when he called upon the State superintendent. This officer was at his desk, and the candidate when he came in seated himself familiarly on the side of it. That cost him his appointment, and it ought to. As a rule men teachers are uncouth, crude, ill at ease in company. They do not know how to enter a drawing-room or a business office or how or when to get out of either. It is amazing what a difference it makes in a teacher's presence if he goes into business for a time and learns how to meet people."

JOHN GRANT DATER,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Herald*.

SAMUEL S. FONTAINE,
Financial Editor N. Y. *World*.

JAMES H. GANNON, JR.,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Times*.

THEODORE MOORE,
Financial Editor N. Y. *Tribune*.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

WHY MEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

THE familiar statement that ninety-five per cent. of men who embark in trade meet with failure, is taken by *System* as the text for a symposium dealing with the causes of such failures. It is explained at the outset that by this statement is not meant that "all of these unsuccessful men are bankrupts in the literal sense," but that their attempts end in bankruptcy in the sense that "their establishments go to pieces or pass into other hands," men who "do not make both ends meet being failures." *Success* has sought from eight prominent business men—merchants, manufacturers, and bankers—answers to the following questions:

"Why do ninety-five per cent. of American business men fall short of success?

"Do the causes lie in outside conditions, or in themselves?

"Are the markets available to United States merchants capable of supporting only five per cent. of these merchants?

"Is competition too strong to be overcome?"

Summing up the replies which it has received it says that "without exception the answers indicate that business failure does not come from lack of markets; there is business enough, success is possible," and then proceeds:

"Business is a science. Men who study it as a science, succeed. Men who trifle with it, fail. It is reassuring to be told that success is not luck, but logic. The man who reasons, and adapts his business to reason, wins. Business failure, in most instances, comes from wanton disregard of principles that are only common sense. Men fail because they do things in the wrong way."

Edward P. Hatch, president of Lord & Taylor, the New York merchants, one of the contributors to the symposium, says:

"Business requires the best that is in a man. Often men put into it their worst. Beyond doubt, most of the business failures are due to conditions lying entirely within the business men themselves. I believe that almost any business will succeed if it has the concentration and effort that goes to make success. Concentration means a fixt resolve. It means thorough study of the business and of conditions governing it. Concentration means never-say-die. Then, too, business men may lack in themselves some capacity that is imperative to success in a particular field. A business man must be able to read *himself*. Success comes from knowing whether you yourself can do a particular thing better than somebody else, or *vice versa*. If you are satisfied that you can not, then hire somebody else to do it."

The late Henry A. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, a week before his death, said:

"Why do business men fail? Because there are a lot of business men in the country who are fools. Now, there are two kinds of fools. We are all born that way, but some of us educate ourselves out of it. That's the first class. Others go on being fools all their lives. That's the second class. A business man, to attain success, must educate himself out of the tendency to do foolish things. There are two influences always at work upon a man; one urges him to use his common sense; the other urges him to jump in the dark. Most of the men who fail in business jump in the dark. They don't know what they are doing half the time. They guess, instead of *know*."

John H. Hanan, shoe manufacturer, is quoted as follows:

"Many business men who fall short of success have been running their establishments on the one-man idea, in effect, if not literally. You will always find that the successful business man has the faculty of surrounding himself with brainy men. He considers the *quality* of an employee of greater importance than the *salary* to be paid. Keenness of competition, or lack of markets, are not the common causes for business failure. These causes can be found within the store or office or factory, rather than outside: success has its origin in the business man himself."

Alexander J. Hemphill, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, cites as "one of the most important causes of failure the overdrawal of credit," which places men in a position where they "can not withstand a period of depression." They are "successful only as long as prosperity lasts." The American business man is inclined to be "too much of an optimist in times of optimism"; his actions are not tempered by conservatism when the market is easy. Not only he, but "banks which encourage speculative interests, are partly responsible."

Charles H. Steinway, president of the piano-manufacturing house that bears his name, declares:

"The main cause of failure is lack of knowledge. Another common cause is lack of capital. Many men do not know their business, and, singularly enough, they do not seem to know their ignorance. A man may know one side of a business, and yet be unfamiliar with another side. He may be a good manufacturer, and a poor financier. He may know his stock, but not know how to sell it. He may know how to sell, but be ignorant of credits. I believe in partnership in business."

Leon Mandel, a retail merchant, gives his opinion as follows:

"Few business men in America are content to spend their lives in building success. They want to accomplish it in a year or two. Business men do not fail because of lack of markets, nor because business requires extraordinary ability. There are ample markets, and the average ability is enough. I have long been convinced that business failure is largely due to extravagance, and hurry to achieve success. The fault of extravagance covers not only the conduct of the business itself, but the business man's personal life. Men plunge headlong into wanton expenditures, instead of husbanding their resources for time of emergency."

FAILURES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1908

Bradstreet's prints a review of failures for the first quarter of 1908. While the March totals show an improvement, the liabilities being "the smallest since September," the totals for the quarter are "the largest since 1896." The review continues:

"To this extent, therefore, the current failure-records may be said to be hopeful. It is to be noted, however, that the number of failures for the first quarter of 1908 was 22 per cent. larger than for the last quarter of 1907, and 59 per cent. heavier than for the first quarter of last year. This latter period, of course, was a favored one, showing the smallest number of failures in the first quarter for a generation past, so that we are now comparing after-panic conditions with exceptionally favorable statistics a year ago. In the following table will be found the records of number, assets, and liabilities for the first three months back to the year 1892:

	No. failures.	Total assets.	Total liabilities.
1908	4,179	$69,820,821	$111,837,663
1907	2,628	20,208,000	38,404,886
1906	2,792	16,301,616	34,962,799
1905	2,941	15,640,295	29,052,209
1904	2,866	26,404,267	47,304,132
1903	2,640	13,361,707	28,016,996
1902	3,026	16,595,651	34,231,306
1901	3,017	14,080,234	31,048,840
1900	2,695	18,784,650	37,817,421
1899	2,779	14,365,401	31,221,658
1898	3,515	19,503,993	36,198,566
1897	4,042	30,385,169	51,994,482
1896	4,512	35,152,701	6,513,926
1895	3,812	26,571,132	46,910,443
1894	3,969	26,748,770	49,085,088
1893	3,069	20,160,740	39,424,144
1892	3,207	18,204,044	35,861,749

"Following are the failures, assets, and liabilities monthly for the first quarters of 1908 and 1907, about the poorest and the best showings made in any first quarter for a generation:

1908	No. of failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
January	1,706	$45,344,483	$64,922,450
February	1,290	13,989,175	27,827,021
March	1,183	10,487,163	19,088,192
Total	4,179	69,820,821	111,837,663,
1907			
January	1,112	8,637,164	17,119,459
February	775	5,560,793	10,092,877
March	741	6,010,043	11,192,550
Total	2,628	20,208,000	38,404,886

"The detailed returns by States bring out the remarkable fact that the Middle States and the South had almost the same number of failures in the first quarter. The increase in percentage at the South over a year ago was, however, 73 per cent., as against 50 per cent. increase in the Middle States group. Inasmuch as the number in business in the Middle States group is 45 per cent. larger than in the South, it will be seen that the South has had a relatively greater number of failures than the Middle States. These two groups, however, have apparently felt the strain more severely than have the Western and Northwestern groups."

THE ERIE EPISODE

The important event of the past month looking to the restoration of confidence was the saving by E. H. Harriman of the Erie Railroad from a threatened receivership. *The Financial Chronicle* says Mr. Harriman "has taken a heavy load from off the market and ought to receive the gratitude of the public for what he has attempted." As to the future of the road under his influence, or direction, it says he is a "many-sided man of great practical ability, of large experience, and commanding abundant capital." While Mr. Harriman says it is not his desire or intention to take the property as his or to take charge of its destiny, "at the moment it would seem as if such a course was an inevitable one."

A writer in the New York *Times* declares the part Mr. Harriman has taken "is almost certain, as Wall Street sees the matter, to lead to the passing of control of the road into Mr. Harriman's hands, whether, indeed, he wishes it or not." The writer continues:

"Mr. Harriman is now so far committed to the upholding of the Erie's credit that he will be looked to to guide the road through such further difficulties as may arise from existing business depression. And, eventually, many in the Street believe Mr. Harriman will have to undertake a readjustment of the Erie's finances in order to place the road permanently beyond the likelihood of financial embarrassment. If a readjustment of Erie securities is possible without a receivership, it is believed Mr. Harriman will undertake it without hesitation.

"Admittedly the road must be able to meet from its own resources the conditions arising from loss in business, else the advantage gained last week would prove only temporary. Much progress has already been made in this direction. The operating cost in March, it is understood, will be found to have shown considerable improvement over the earlier months of the year, and there is room probably for still further economies which will increase net earnings even tho gross shows no increase."

It appears from an article in the New York *Evening Post* that Mr. Harriman, in the reorganization of the Erie after the failure of 1893, opposed the plans submitted by J. P. Morgan & Co. on the ground that "the fixt charges under the plan appear to be considerably larger than the property, in the light of experience and past earnings, can carry with safety." His suggestions were unheeded, however, and then, as a stockholder, he brought suit restraining the receivers from carrying out the Morgan plan. The suit failed and the plan went through, the results being, as stated by the *Evening Post* writer:

"For new working-capital, provision was quite as inadequate as the Harriman committee had alleged, and meantime the burden of annual fixt charges, against whose magnitude Harriman had protested in 1894, remained to drain the resources of the company and shut it out of the credit market."

THE BETTER CONDITIONS

Besides the relief to the critical state of the Erie Railroad's affairs, an important favorable event of the month has been the Agricultural Department's report on winter-wheat prospects as a factor in future freight business for the railroads; but "of still greater moment, if the hope is realized," says *The Financial Chronicle*, "is the idea that prevails in political circles that an advance in railroad freight rates is likely to take place not long hence." As matters now are with the railroads:

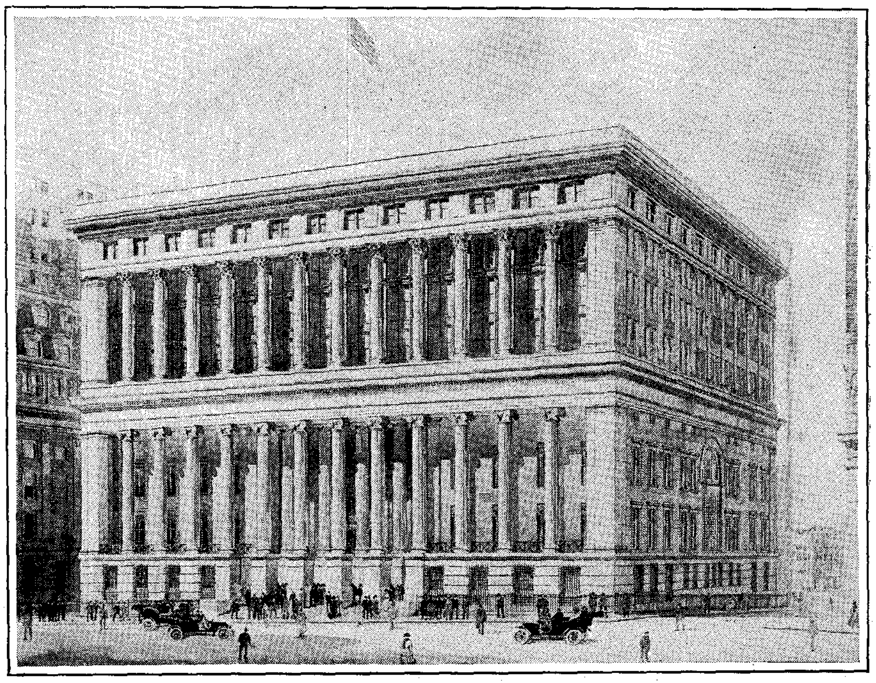
"To keep the roads going concerns and to bridge the chasm, the managers, under the combination of the alarming circumstances of the situation, are being forced to stop every piece of work that can wait. It so happens that this industry is the chief in size, the most prominent in sources of inherent activity, and the basis of many more other branches of trade than any other single industry in the land. It means much when we say that such a multipotent agent is being set to work exercising its ingenuity to its utmost limit, devising means to keep itself alive. For that is just what it does, and does it automatically, as every living thing does that is cornered, with its life at stake."

The same authority says in another article:

"Confidence in the security and stability of railroad investments must be restored. If that is not done things will necessarily go on from bad to worse. As already stated, the trouble is almost wholly political. The roads can not be restored to solvency and prosperity, and capital will not again flow into railroad and other corporate undertakings, until there is assurance that the political crusade, so disastrous in its consequences, is to cease."

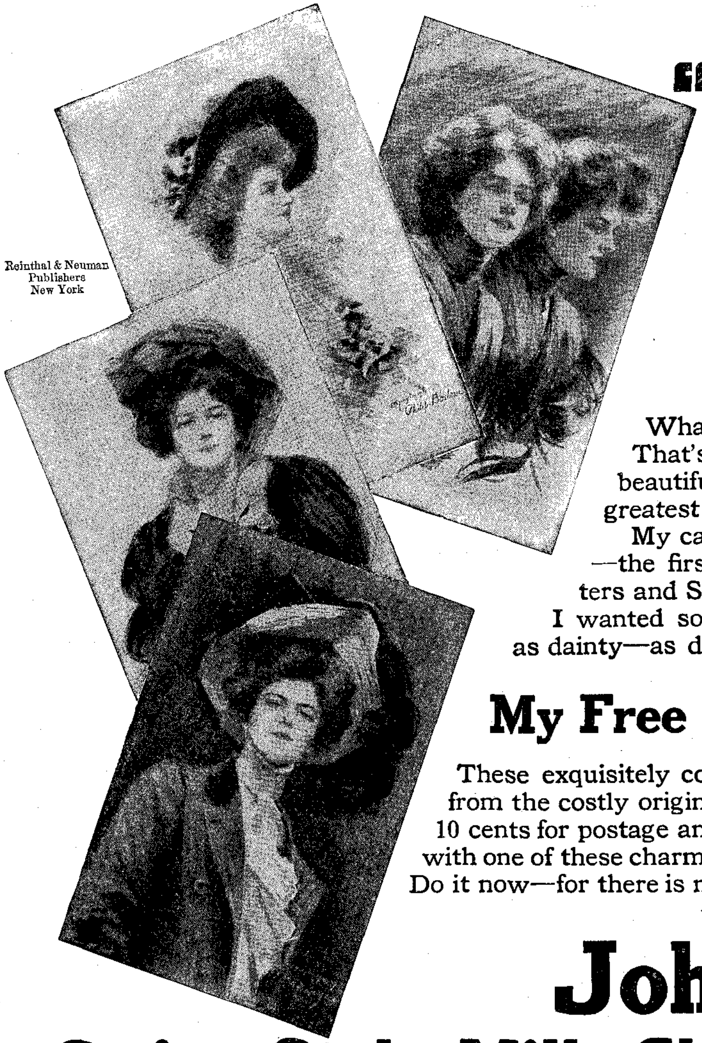
From England come optimistic views of the near future. *The Statist* (London, March 28) has a leading article on "The American Outlook" in which the writer says "evidence is accumulating that the depression in trade will not be of long duration and that before many months pass by the great Republic will recommence to grow in wealth and trade." It reveals the facts that our population "has more than doubled every thirty years, the wealth of the nation has more than doubled every twenty years, and, measured by the traffic of the railways, the trade has doubled every ten years." This

(*Continued on page 622*)



NEW NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Its site that of the old Custom-House in Wall St., the original walls of the Custom-House having been retained, tho with some changes in façade, and an entirely new interior constructed.



Reinthal & Neuman
Publishers
New York

"The Girl and the Candy"

What a delightful combination.

That's what I thought when I secured these beautiful pictures by Philip Boileau—one of the greatest painters of ideal heads in America.

My candy is new—original with me—Johnston—the first perfect combination of rich cream centers and Swiss Style Milk Chocolate coating.

I wanted something as original as the candy itself—as dainty—as different and attractive—to put in

My Free Introductory Package

These exquisitely colored souvenir cards—reproduced direct from the costly originals—were just what I wanted. Send me 10 cents for postage and packing and the **Generous Sample Box** with one of these charming Boileau heads will be mailed you **free.** Do it now—for there is no candy of any sort which compares with

Johnston's
Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams

My own masterpiece of candy making. You'll say they are, and after one taste you'll insist on Johnston's. They are **different** in this way—the flavor is full and rich—never insipid—never too sweet. The coating is **just** hard enough—never sticky—the cream centers are firm but melting—never too soft—the whole a delicate blending of flavors that captivates the palate.

The sample is an exact miniature reproduction of the 30, 40, 60 and 80-cent sizes—gold box tied with a crimson satin ribbon—worthy of the contents.

If your dealer doesn't keep them, send to me for an 80-cent size box and six Boileau heads—a 60-cent size and four heads—a 40-cent size and three heads—or a 30-cent size and two heads. Write me today. Just address me Johnston, Dept. P, Milwaukee, Wis.

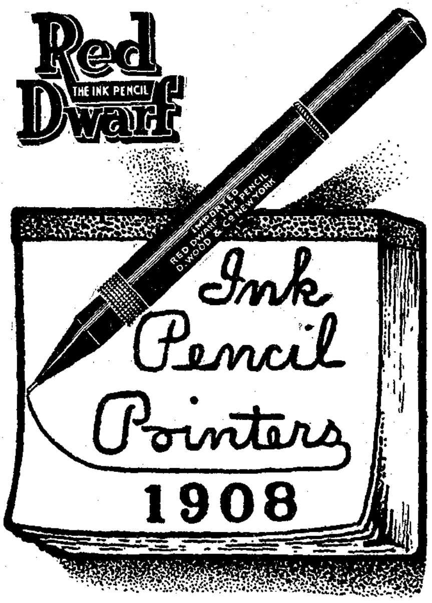
Special to Dealers

Increase your high-grade candy business by taking advantage of the instantaneous and marvelous hit my Johnston Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams are making throughout the country. Thousands of orders for my introductory package reach me daily. **And they bring re-orders for full size boxes** because Johnston's is such perfect candy. We want dealers in every town to take care of these re-orders. **Why not you?**

With our Special Introductory Assortment we will include for a short time, a generous number of the dainty sample gold boxes—tied with crimson satin ribbon. You have no idea how popular they are. In fact, it has made us hustle to meet all requests. By increasing our facilities we are now ready to take care of any demand. If this profitable business—well advertised and high-class—interests you, write me today for information about our Special Introductory Assortment of **Johnston's Swiss Style Milk Chocolate Creams.** It is worth your while. Better write at once before we hear from your competitor. Just address me this way—on your business stationery—

The Gold Box with the Crimson Ribbon

Johnston, Dept. R Milwaukee, Wis.



RIGHT HERE IS THE POINT

Write all your life long with a **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** for $2.50. One Red Dwarf will last a lifetime. Every man, woman and child wants a Red Dwarf Ink Pencil because it does away forever with pen and ink inconveniences.

No more scratchy pens

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil writes smoothly, evenly on any kind of paper without scratching or sputtering—suits every style and habit of handwriting—makes writing easy as with a lead pencil—makes writing a pleasure.

No more ink stained fingers

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil cannot leak. Your fingers never come in contact with the ink. You can carry it in any position, upside down, flat, open or closed—the ink does not flow until you want to write—and then writes straight through to the last drop.

Never gets out of order

The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil is always ready when wanted. No shaking or moistening required. Its simple construction prevents it from getting out of order. It writes longer with one supply of ink than a fountain pen.

Every person who writes should use a Red Dwarf Ink Pencil. Its use assures clean work, greater rapidity of writing, prevents blotting, scratching, sputtering. Ink cannot drop, flood or splash as with an ordinary pen or a fountain pen. The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil increases speed, makes for neatness and improves handwriting. The Red Dwarf Ink Pencil is perfectly simple. Will not get clogged, broken or out of order. Made in two sizes—Number 1, 4½ inches long,
Number 2, 5¾ " "

If your dealer does not have the Red Dwarf Ink Pencil in stock, write to-day enclosing $2.50, and we will send you a Red Dwarf—packed in a neat box—postpaid by return mail.

We guarantee every Red Dwarf Ink Pencil. If, on receipt, you are dissatisfied, we will cheerfully refund your money.

D. WOOD & CO.

Sole Agents for the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

90 West Broadway, - - - New York

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

CAUTION:—The phenomenal demand of the **Red Dwarf Ink Pencil** since its introduction in the United States has caused it to be widely imitated in general shape, color and construction. For your protection against these unscrupulous imitators, be sure the pencil you buy is stamped "Imported Red Dwarf Ink Pencil, D. Wood & Co., New York," same as pencil illustrated above.

CURRENT POETRY

TWO LYRICS.

By William Stanley Braithwaite.

I.

Aprilian Rhapsody.

Straight in the heart of the April meadows,
Straight in the dream in the heart of you;
Deep in the glory of gleams and shadows,
Flame and gossamer, green and blue—

Out of the nowhere east from yonder,
Out of the presences felt and seen,
Filled with the first unremembered wonder,
Radiant with the memory of last year's green—

Straight in the heart of the April meadows,
Straight in the dream in the heart of you—
Spring—in the glory of gleams and shadows,
Flame and gossamer, green and blue!

II.

To Fiona.

(*Nineteen Months Old.*)

How my songs shall grow
Sweeter year by year,
Just because I know
You shall read them, dear,

When your little hands,
And your little eyes,
Babyhood expands
Into grown-up wise.

You will ask me then
Reading what I write,
Of my youth and when
Song of you took flight.

Darling, I shall say—
Just because I knew
In some future day
You would hold them true:

"*Father wrote these songs*
When I was a child;
Now to me belongs
All his dreams exiled.

"*Mine is all the joy,*
Mine are all the tears
In the heart of boy
And the man of years."

This, my little one,
Is what you will say,
When my songs are done,
And my hair is gray.

But my songs I know,
Sweeter, year by year,
From my heart will flow
For your soul to hear—

When your little hands,
And your little eyes,
Babyhood expands
Into grown-up wise.

—*The Evening Transcript* (Boston).

The Little Boy and His Dream.

By Grantland Rice.

The Little Boy smiled in his sleep that night,
As he wandered to Twilight Town;
And his face lit up with a heavenly light
Through the shadows that drifted down;
But he woke next morning with tear-stained eye
In the light of the gray dawn's gleam,
And out from the stillness we heard him cry:
"I've lost my dream—my dream!"

And he told us then, in his childish way,
Of the wonderful dream he'd known;
He had wandered away from the land of play
To the distant Land of the Grown;
He had won his share of the fame and fight
In the struggle and toil of men;
And he sobbed and sighed in the breaking light:
"I want my dream again!"

As the years passed by the Little Boy grew
Till he came to the Land of the Grown;
And the dream of his early youth came true—
The dream that he thought had flown;
Yet once again he smiled in his sleep—
Smiled on till the gray dawn's gleam
When those near by might have heard him weep:
"I want my dream—my dream!"

For he dreamed of the Yesterdays of Youth,
And the smile on a mother's face;
A hearth of old-time faith and truth
In the light of an old home place;
He had won his share of the fame and fight
In the struggle and toil of men—
Yet he sobbed and sighed, in the breaking light:
"I want my dream again!"

—*The Tennessean* (Nashville).

The Magic Carpet.

By Rosamund Marriott Watson.

The rooks sailed over the roof with a sound of the sea,
With a sound of the sea on the shore in the gathering dark;
The west shone pale through the boughs of the sycamore tree
As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky park.

Over the house, and away through dim deeps of the air,
Chiming with myriad voices the day to its rest,
Still they went sailing, sailing and clamoring there,
And my heart flew too, like a wild bird back to the nest.

For lo, at the sound of their passage no more might I see
Dun of the glimmering dusk, or wan skies growing cold—
I was back in the green isle of youth, looking down to the quay,
And marshland, and valley, and cliff through a sunset all gold.

Marshland, and valley, and down, and the sea out beyond,
There, as in days long done, it was given to me
To stand for a moment's span in a dream's frail bond,
For the call of the homing rooks was the call of the sea.

—*The Athenæum* (London, April 4).

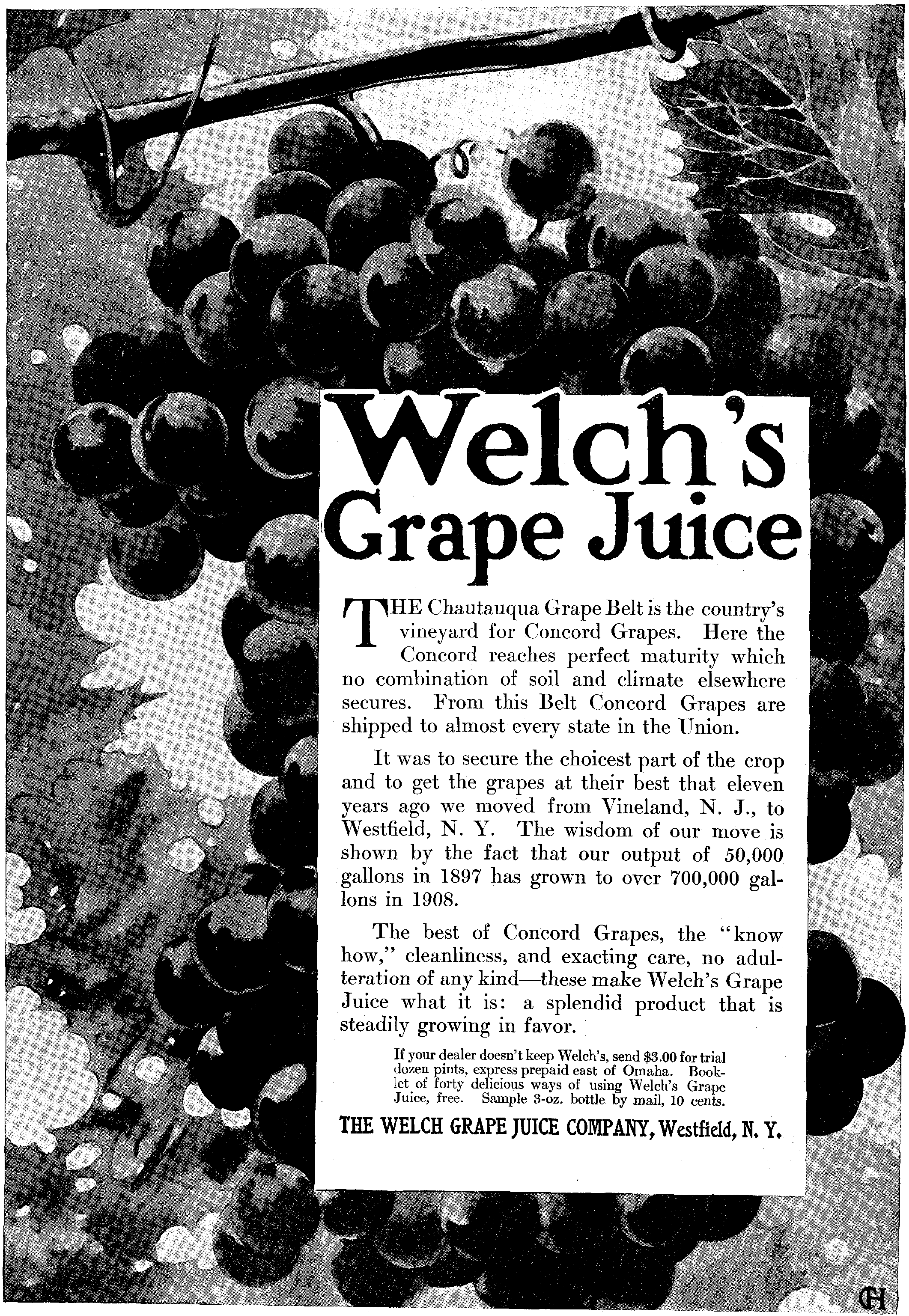
Song of the Thrush.

(*Translated from the Welsh of Rhys Gock, by Alfred Perceval Graves.*)

With dawn's rosy beams
A rapture far ringing
Aroused me from dreams
And guided me forth.
Aloft his rapt lay
A lone thrush was singing—
The Druid of day
To worshiping earth.
And still without falter
On Nature's high altar
Ministrant he offered
His song's sacrifice.
Strains passing all words,
From Gwalia's green psalter,
That Bard of the birds
Poured forth to the skies.
On the meadow bank green,
His orisons over,
I saw the thrush preen

(*Continued on page 608*)

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES
half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*



Welch's Grape Juice

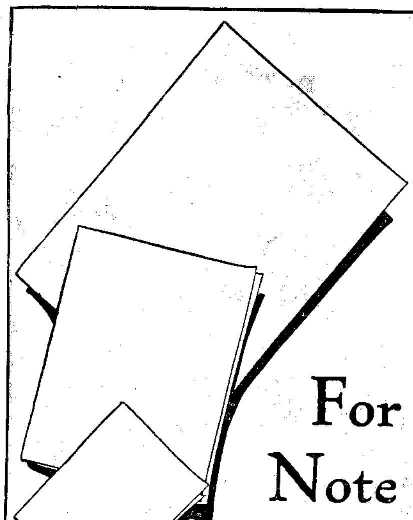
THE Chautauqua Grape Belt is the country's vineyard for Concord Grapes. Here the Concord reaches perfect maturity which no combination of soil and climate elsewhere secures. From this Belt Concord Grapes are shipped to almost every state in the Union.

It was to secure the choicest part of the crop and to get the grapes at their best that eleven years ago we moved from Vineland, N. J., to Westfield, N. Y. The wisdom of our move is shown by the fact that our output of 50,000 gallons in 1897 has grown to over 700,000 gallons in 1908.

The best of Concord Grapes, the "know how," cleanliness, and exacting care, no adulteration of any kind—these make Welch's Grape Juice what it is: a splendid product that is steadily growing in favor.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of forty delicious ways of using Welch's Grape Juice, free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10 cents.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, Westfield, N. Y.



For
Note
or Letter

TRADE MARK 1863

This Trade-mark on every box

Every written message—the business communication, the personal letter, the social note—demands its particular quality, style, shape and size of writing paper.

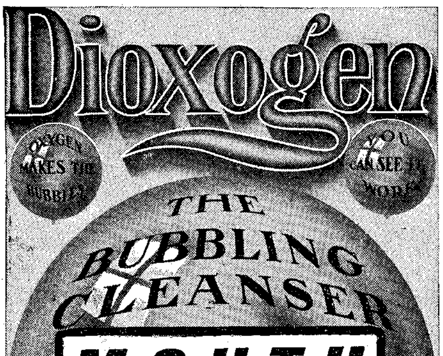
WHITING
Papers

are superior papers—excelling in quality and finish—leading in styles and shapes. Whiting is the name that signifies quality and correctness in papers for all correspondence purposes.

When you think of writing,
Think of WHITING.

Obtainable from all the best stationers.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY
148-150-152 Duane St., New York.
CHICAGO BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
Mills: Holyoke, Mass.



MOUTH
THROAT

Dioxogen bubbles as it cleanses infectious, harmful substances from mouth, teeth and throat. It is a thorough scientific antiseptic cleanser of all tissues. Sold everywhere.

Book 1—"Health Cleanliness for School Children"—very interesting and valuable—MAILED **FREE**

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., New York

His wings and his breast;
The clear honey dew
He sipt from the clover.
Then joyously flew
To his mate on the nest.
And there a love meter
He fashioned far sweeter
Than ever in words
I had woven before.
And with its gold links
To-night when I greet her,
My Lunet, methinks,
May love me once more!
—*The Nation* (London).

The Eden Memory.

By Edith M. Thomas.

Now, when the Angel missioned with the sword,
At Eden-gate his burning falchion drew,
And when our sad First Parents had passed through,
How did that garden mourn their fate untoward!
The fourfold rivers from their urns were poured
With unconsoled repinings; and the dew
Did stand like tear-drops in the heart'-sease blue,
And waned the lilies' golden honey-hoard.
The breathing air henceforth was but one sigh
That all around that lonesome pleasance ran,
While Voices asked—and lapsed without reply. . .
Such wistful airs about my garden fan,
I dream, some grief of Eden still must lie
At heart of every garden made by man!
—*Success* (April).

PERSONAL

A Clerk Who Rivals Carnegie.—Andrew Carnegie has a modest rival in his library-building trust. The great steel magnate, with three hundred million dollars at his command, suddenly finds himself in close competition with a little-known insurance clerk, Charles Carroll Brooks, who manages his philanthropy on a slender salary from his office work. In small mountain settlements through the Eastern United States this clerk is establishing circulating libraries and inspiring hundreds of illiterate native-born Americans to a new desire for book-learning and higher ideals. A writer in the New York *World* tells of Mr. Brooks's interesting work as follows:

To-day Mr. Brooks has established thirteen libraries in the mountain districts of the Eastern United States, stretching in a string from New York to the Carolinas and westward to Arkansas. In almost every library a reading-room has been opened and the residents for miles around go to the general store or schoolhouse, where the library is, to get books and to look over the latest magazines and illustrated papers.

Mr. Brooks was born in the mountains of West Virginia fifty-two years ago. His boyhood was similar to that of thousands of other boys who belong to that strange part of the American people known as "the Southern mountaineer." Hemmed in in his mountain home he longed for knowledge of the outside world and he gained it through the few books which came his way and the occasional newspaper which drifted up into the mountain hamlet. He was a voracious reader and his education came from his reading, for the mountains of West Virginia do not furnish advanced schools.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Brooks came to New York and was engaged as a clerk in the offices of Newman & McBain, insurance brokers, 54 Maiden Lane. The whir and hurry of the great city did not cause him to forget his mountain breeding or the hunger he used to feel for something to read. But several years elapsed before he worked out his plans for sending books into the mountains to break the monotony of life.

In 1905 he was spending his vacation at Silver Grove, near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and talked the matter over with old "Uncle George" Staub, a typical mountaineer, who kept the general store at Silver Grove. "Uncle George," who kept his books with a lead pencil and knew nothing of Spencerian curves, was enthusiastic. He offered, if Mr. Brooks

SUPER EXTRA
TRADE MARK

Old Philadelphia's most aristocratic contribution to favorite American dainties—

Whitman's
"SUPER EXTRA"
Chocolates and Confections—*80c a pound box*

The Whitman distributing method insures unrivalled freshness everywhere.

Whitman's **"Fine" Confections** 60c pound box.
Whitman's **"VICTORIA" Confections** 50c pound box.
Whitman's **Instantaneous Chocolate made instantly with boiling milk or water.**

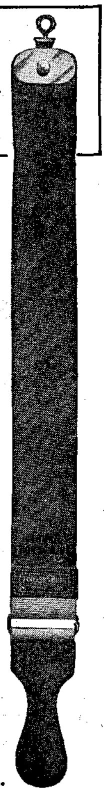
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
SINCE 1842

DRUGGISTS!

The Whitman advertisement now running in the Pharmaceutical Era contains a special proposition that will interest you.
Don't fail to read it.

Concentrated Thought
THE LITERARY DIGEST
provides you with the important news of the world gleaned from all publications, all countries, all arts, all brains, all industries, all sciences. You don't have to wade through a jungle of reading-matter to get one thought. The best is culled for you.—BUY A COPY TO-DAY.

Puts the Best Cutting Edge on Any Razor



There is a *quality* in the smooth surface of a Torrey Strop which gives a wonderfully fine edge to a razor—our *free* catalogue tells you about it. Once you shave with a razor stropped on a "Torrey," you know what is meant by a "perfect edge" and you know how to get it.

TORREY
STROPS

are best. To use one, just before shaving, puts a razor in such fine trim that shaving is a luxury.

Torrey Strops can be had for 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 in style and quality to correspond with the prices. Postpaid if your dealer doesn't have them, and a new strop or money back if not satisfied.

Ask for TORREY STROPS and RAZORS

Torrey's **Oil-Edge** Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue containing valuable information free.

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. O, Worcester, Mass.

Clothes Do Not Make the Man—or Woman

A sallow, worn or wrinkled face will spoil the effect of the handsomest clothes for women and men alike. Debilitating spring weather makes women and men sallow and worn looking. You *must* aid nature these days in order to look your best. Begin now to acquire that clear, healthful, natural glow which makes people forget imperfect features and turn to admire. All facial blemishes that come from unnourished tissues, clogged pores, worry, or care can be easily overcome by the use of

FOR HIM—No shaving soreness; a ruddy, healthy, athletic look.

FOR HER—The clear, fresh, velvety, unwrinkled skin of youth.

POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM

The Largest Selling Face Cream

FOR HER—Wrinkles and crow's-feet are driven away, sallowness vanishes, angles are rounded out and double chins reduced by its use.

Massage for a few minutes each day with Pompeian Massage Cream is all that is necessary. It aids nature in nature's own way and gives wholesome, natural beauty—a thousand times better than artificial "beauty" given by cosmetics. Moreover, being a non-grease cream, it will not —*cannot*—grow hair on the face.

FOR HIM—To cure shaving soreness and for cleanliness, men should use Pompeian Massage Cream. It takes out pore dirt that mere soap and water washing cannot remove. It gradually strengthens the skin and enables you to shave frequently without ill effect. It also flexes the muscles, removes wrinkles and banishes the drawn expression caused by the concentrated thinking and working of to-day. It gives the skin the ruddy, healthy, athletic look that all normal men desire. Easy to apply. At all druggists.

**THIS IS THE FIRST FACE CREAM TO BECOME A HOUSEHOLD PRODUCT
IT MAKES AND KEEPS PEOPLE GOOD LOOKING**

Free—Sample and Book

POMPEIAN
MASSAGE CREAM
& SKIN FOOD
POMPEIAN MFG CO

50c, 75c and $1.00 per jar

DRUGGISTS—SPECIAL OFFER: You should write to us to-day for our handsome new Pompeian counter and window crystalloid, 8 by 11 inches. It is in 12 colors, and undoubtedly the finest bit of advertising we ever put out. On your counter or in your window it is a timely and constant reminder to the women or men who have seen our advertising in 60 magazines and scores of big newspapers. This sign is worth 8 inches of your counter space, because it makes more sales for the largest selling product of its kind, 10,000 jars being made and sold daily. It's free. Simply send us your letterhead. Don't bother to write. Address

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO., 15 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.

Pompeian Massage Soap is appreciated by all who are particular in regard to the soap they use. For sale by all dealers—25 cents a cake, a box of 3 cakes for 60 cents.

CUT OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE, FILL IN AND MAIL, OR SEND POSTAL TO-DAY

**Pompeian
Mfg. Co.
15 Prospect St.
Cleveland, Ohio**

Gentlemen:—Please send, without cost to me, one copy of your book on facial massage and a liberal sample of Pompeian Massage Cream.

Name ....

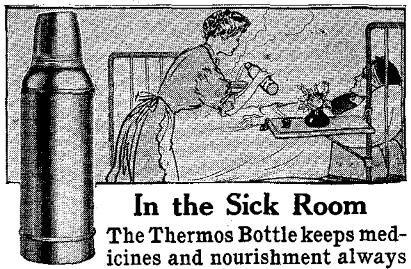
Address ....

....

THE
THERMOS
BOTTLE

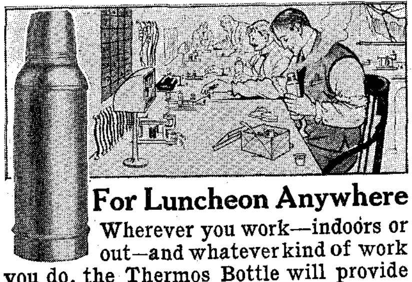
keeps hot liquids hot *24 hours*—ice cold liquids ice cold *72 hours.* It consists of one glass bottle inside another with a *vacuum* between through which neither heat nor cold can pass. No chemicals. Lasts a lifetime. *Filled, cleaned, emptied same as any ordinary bottle.*

For the Baby
Night and day the Thermos Bottle keeps baby's milk *warm and sweet*—at just the proper temperature. Simply fill the Thermos Bottle with hot milk and it will *stay* hot for 24 hours. No more bother heating milk at night—just fill the nursing bottle.



In the Sick Room
The Thermos Bottle keeps medicines and nourishment always at the right temperature. By doing away with germ-collecting pitchers and other open vessels the Thermos Bottle prevents infection. It saves steps and time for nurses - is a boon for invalids.

On All Outing Trips
When Motoring, Yachting, Picnicing, Hunting, Fishing, Canoeing, Traveling, you can have hot and cold drinks always ready if you put them into Thermos Bottles before you start. There's a Thermos Bottle Basket for six bottles, also leather case for two.



For Luncheon Anywhere
Wherever you work—indoors or out—and whatever kind of work you do, the Thermos Bottle will provide you with hot coffee or cold milk for luncheon. Have the Thermos Bottle filled with any hot or cold drink you like and you have it when you want it.

Thermos Bottles are sold at all kinds of stores everywhere. Or we will ship direct prepaid on receipt of price. Quarts, $7.00; Pints, $4.50. *Write today for free booklet telling about all the wonderful things the Thermos Bottle does.*

AMERICAN THERMOS BOTTLE CO., New York

could get the books, to give a corner of his store for storing them and to act as librarian. That was the beginning of "The Very Small Library" which has spread down through the mountain chain.

Upon his return home Mr. Brooks got busy. He called on his friends. They dug around in forgotten boxes and gathered up volumes of Oliver Optic, Horatio Alger, E. P. Roe, Harry Castlemon, and other books they had read when they were boys. Mr. Brooks does not agree with the librarians of the big Carnegie libraries and the Boston book purveyors that these books are not of sufficiently high literary standard to find a place on library shelves. He remembered how his boyish heart had been fired over the adventures of "Frank in the Forecastle," "Through by Daylight," "Tattered Tom," and other heroes of a generation growing gray-haired now.

He knew that "Paul and Virginia" and "Scottish Chiefs" had caused thrills and tears in the log-cabin days in the Virginia mountains and that "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr" and "From Jest to Earnest" had kept the feminine members of the family late out of bed on many occasions. Looking back over it all he did not believe any of them had been spoiled by reading of this caliber, despite the condemnation visited upon it by the library critics. He was glad to get these books. They were just what he wanted to start the mountain boys, get them interested, and cause them to form the habit of reading. Once they had devoured these he knew they could readily be led on to something else, and he hoped and prayed the something else would come.

The first library at Silver Grove was opened with thirty-six books on the shelves. With continuous additions it now has 700. This is for a population of 175. The reading-room, opened in an abandoned log cabin, became an instant success. The mountain boys "chinked" the logs, put the old fireplace in good condition and they are liberal in their supply of kerosene oil for the lamps which light it at night. The winter evenings in Silver Grove are not so long as they used to be. More than that, every boy and young man in Silver Grove has learned to read and write. It is a disgrace now not to be able to patronize the free library.

"Uncle George" was a faithful librarian. He never failed to send a monthly report to Mr. Brooks. The old man took great pride in the growth of the library and his monthly reports, printed in large capital letters with a lead pencil, with his own original idea of spelling, gave minute information as to how the project was progressing.

The school teacher at Silver Grove was not possest of that missionary spirit without which no teacher can be a success. She struck, declaring she could not eat the "grub" furnished in Silver Grove. "Uncle George" was in despair. For three months the school was closed. Then he printed a long letter to Mr. Brooks, explaining the situation and declaring the library never could be a success if the residents of Silver Grove did not learn to read.

Mr. Brooks was struck by the strength of the claim. He wrote to the State superintendent of schools of West Virginia. A new teacher was appointed and the Silver Grove people were so delighted that they raised $125 for repairs to the schoolhouse. The new teacher took a lively interest in the free library. The young men learned to read and there has never been any let-up in interest in Silver Grove since.

Mr. Fish and the Brakeman.—The personal interest which Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad, has always been credited with taking in his workmen, is singularly illustrated by the following incident. To quote from *Human Life:*

> When the Illinois Central formed an alliance with the Minneapolis & St. Louis and thereby secured an entrance to the great Northwestern field, Stuyvesant Fish in his private car made a trip over the new line. Returning, the car was attached to the regular evening train for Chicago. About five minutes before starting time a young fellow that looked like a railroad man came to the rear platform of the car, where the party was sitting, and said:
>
> "I want to see Mr. Fish."
>
> Mr. Fish glanced down at him and said instantly: "Come aboard."
>
> The young fellow climbed over the railing.
>
> "Do you want to talk with me?" asked Mr. Fish.
>
> The young man said he did.
>
> "Then come in here," said Mr. Fish, and led the way into the car.
>
> Three minutes later he reappeared and called for the conductor of the train.
>
> "Jim," he said, "how long can you hold this train and have time to meet No. 7 at Lumptylump," or some such place.
>
> "Seven minutes," said the conductor.
>
> "That will be enough," said Mr. Fish, and went back into the car. In five minutes he came out and the young man hopped off.
>
> "I'll attend to it," Mr. Fish said to him. "Go ahead, Jim."
>
> At the first stop Mr. Fish sent a telegram ordering the reinstatement of the young man in the company's service. He was a brakeman that because of some misunderstanding with a train dispatcher had been unjustly dismissed. He had sat in Mr. Fish's private car and a train had been held while he told his story and he had got justice for the telling of it.
>
> Some one express surprize that Mr. Fish should bother with such things. He said:
>
> "That man was a brakeman. I have swung a lantern myself. All he wanted was fair play. It wasn't much to do for fair play."

For Bryan and a Hair Cut.—There is a man out in Missouri, Thomas Benton Robertson, who is anxiously awaiting the results of the coming Presidential nominations and election. He has not had his hair cut since Bryan was defeated in 1896. As he is by no means a freak or a recluse by nature, his Samsonesque appearance has now lost its novelty. Twice has he lived in hope of being allowed to climb into a barber's chair, only to have his hopes shattered by Bryan's defeat. The New York *Sun* gives the history of the queer situation as follows:

> When Mr. Robertson read Bryan's "cross of gold" speech that stampeded the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 he threw his hat in the air and shouted "Glory!" His cousin, Charles Winfield, of Quincy, Ill., suggested that there might be a slip between the cup and the Nebraskan's lips.
>
> "Don't you believe it," said Robertson. "That man's going to be President. I'm so sure of it that I will agree here and now never again to shave or cut my hair until he or some other Democrat is President."
>
> "Pshaw!" said Winfield, "you're only talking, but I'll tell you what I'll do. If you keep that pledge I'll give you $200 the day a Democrat is elected and will deposit $100 to your credit at Quincy."
>
> Robertson was only fifty-six then and was tall and a fine-looking man. He was more than ordinarily careful about his personal appearance, and Winfield didn't think he would run the risk of becoming a freak.
>
> But the Bryan admirer accepted the challenge, and has faithfully kept his compact through all the defeats of the "inspired son." He hopes Bryan may be elected this fall, but he looks rather wistful when he discusses his chances.
>
> When Bryan was here a couple of years ago he learned about his martyr friend and made an earnest effort to have a chat with him after the meeting, but Mr. Robertson had gone home and that pleasure was denied the perennial candidate.
>
> Allowing one shave a week at ten cents and eight hair cuts a year, Mr. Robertson figures he is $86.40 to the good for the twelve years, but he confesses he would greatly enjoy the luxury of lifting the boycott against the barbers. He keeps his hair from making him conspicuous by wearing it plaited on top of his head.
>
> His widowed daughter, with whom he lives, earns fifty cents a week for attending to this feature of his make-up. The hair has grown out long and bright, like fine silken threads, and glistens over the patriot's shoulders like a silver sheen. He's as proud of it as a village belle over her golden tresses and

(*Continued on page 612*)

I Want You to Try My Razor

If you are still depending upon the barber or old-fashioned razor you are in the same category with the man who climbs ten flight of stairs when there is an elevator in the building.

You are not only like him—losing time—which is money—but you are also losing the benefits of a clean, comfortable home shave—which is not only a great convenience but also economical. With the "Gillette" the most inexperienced man can remove, without cut or scratch, in three to five minutes, any beard that ever grew.

My razor is always ready, **No Stropping, No Honing.** No other razor so durable. The "Gillette" will last a lifetime. Blades so inexpensive, when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

I have spent years in perfecting this razor, which gives you the best possible shave at home or away—saving you time, money and endless inconvenience.

Over two million men know how well I have succeeded. I want *you* to enjoy the benefits of my razor. All Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers sell it. Get it to-day.

King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 keen edges packed in a velvet-lined leather case, and the price is $5.00.

Combination Sets from $6.50 to $50.00

Ask your dealer for the "Gillette" to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

240 Times Bldg.
New York

240 Kimball Bldg.
BOSTON

240 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Chicago

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

SAFETY GILLETTE RAZOR COMPANY BOSTON, MASS. PATENTED NOV. 15, '04

King C. Gillette

COLGATE'S

COMES OUT A RIBBON
LIES FLAT
ON THE BRUSH
OUR NEW WAY
THE OLD WAY

ANTISEPTIC DENTAL CREAM

DELICIOUS, antiseptic—more convenient, more efficient and less wasteful than powder. The Colgate quality in another

ORIGINAL COLGATE PACKAGE

COLGATE & CO., Established 1806, New York, U. S. A.
Makers of the world-famed Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap, Powder and Perfume.

CATNIP BALL (Pat' d) a toy for cats—they can't let it alone; ridiculously amusing; positively beneficial; will last for years. Price, 10 cents, together with package of catnip and other herbs beneficial to cats. For sale by 5 and 10 cent stores, sporting goods, **drug** and bird stores, and news-stands, or mailed by us on receipt of price.

10 cents post-paid.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS:—We sell these goods to hundreds of druggists through regular jobbing channels. They come in attractive "self-selling" counter-cartons containing one dozen Catnip Balls each. Order from your regular jobber.

NATIONAL CAT SUPPLIES CO.
Dept. L. D. **East Boston, Mass.**

Die in open air seeking water.

Rat Bis=Kit

"Gets them all"

Has cleaned out the worst infested "rat-holes." Rats and mice leave choicest food and grain for it. Dry, clean, never leaves a mark. Packed in boxes ready for use.

At Druggists'—15 cts. a box. If yours hasn't it, send us 25c. for one box or 60c. for three boxes, express prepaid.

THE RAT BISCUIT CO., 11 N. Limestone, Springfield, O.

NEW-SKIN
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Liquid Court Plaster

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**

A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN, BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten, as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with 'New-Skin' and forget it,"** is literally true.

CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for **"NEW-SKIN."** No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless anyway.

ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN"
Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c.** **AT THE DRUGGISTS,** or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. 64-66 Poplar St.
Dept. 35, Brooklyn, N. Y.

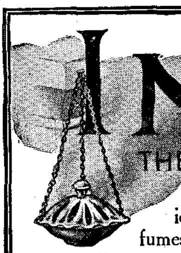
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND OUR "BAY STATE" ELASTIC BANDAGES

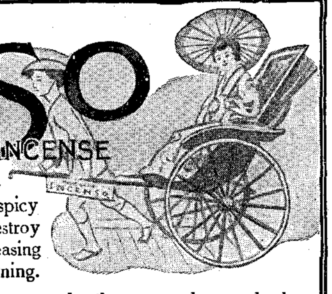
for all parts of the body to reduce Sprains, Swelling. Made of Egyptian cotton and pure rubber. Washable. Sold in various widths and lengths. Also ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BANDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Send for illustrated descriptive price list and instructions.

SPRINGFIELD WEBBING CO., 241 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.

INCENSO

THE HYGIENIC DEODORIZING INCENSE





Should be burned in every home in America every day in the year. Its pungent, spicy fumes will reach the most remote corners and destroy every germ and odor, purify the air and leave a pleasing perfume in the room for several hours after burning.

THIS BURNER FREE

Incenso destroys the odors of cooking and tobacco smoke, sick-room and toilet-room odors, and takes the place of moth balls in the closets. **Introductory Offer.**—If you have never used Incenso, we will send you this beautiful bronze burner and a generous free sample for your druggist's name. Send 10c. for packing and postage. **The INCENSO CO., 413 Fifth Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.**

yet he hopes that he will soon be able to part with it and keep his vow.

"I've been a Democrat all my life, as my father was before me," said Mr. Robertson. "My first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for President, and I don't recollect ever having scratched a Democratic ticket, municipal, county, State, or national, except once, when a good neighbor and friend ran for sheriff on the Republican ticket. I voted for him and he was elected. With that solitary exception the record is absolutely clear.

"It was a little funny the way I came to make this pledge. The country was wild over the money question, and after that speech of Bryan's I thought he had a walkover. If I had been a betting man I would have put up a big sum on him, but I had enough sporting-blood in me to back my judgment anyhow.

"Say, you read the papers pretty close: What's the chance for our getting our man in? About time, don't you think?"

Mr. Robertson was born near Quincy, Ill., in 1840. His parents moved to Missouri two years later and settled in Knox county. Since 1858 he has been the owner and operator of a portable sawmill, and is in that business now.

He is as strong as any of the stalwart fellows who work for him. A few years ago he had a wrestling, bout in which he defeated one of the biggest and most powerful men of his town. He is inclined to imagine that his long locks have something to do with his strength.

"If you get this story up right, and don't stretch it too bad," said Mr. Robertson, "I'm going to send Mr. Bryan a copy of the paper and ask him if it isn't about time I cut my hair. I'm going to put it directly up to him."

Mark Twain's Cat Story.—A cat fight, a candy pull, a sloping snow-covered roof, and an ambitious boy who would never take a dare are the ingredients which Mark Twain mixes into an amusing story for a recent instalment of his autobiography in *The Sunday Magazine*. To quote in part:

It was back in those far distant days—1848 or '49—that Jim Wolf came to us. He was from Shelbyville, a hamlet thirty or forty miles back in the country, and he brought all his native sweetness and gentleness and simplicities with him. He was approaching seventeen, a grave and slender lad, trustful, honest, a creature to love and cling to. And he was incredibly bashful.

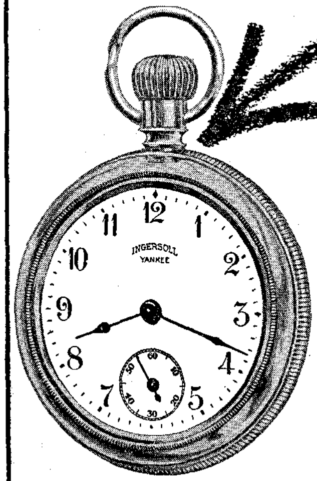
It is to this kind that untoward things happen. My sister gave a candy pull on a winter's night. I was too young to be of the company, and Jim was too diffident. I was sent up to bed early, and Jim followed of his own motion. His room was in the new part of the house, and his window looked out on the roof of the L annex. That roof was six inches deep in snow, and the snow had an ice crust upon it which was as slick as glass. Out of the comb of the roof projected a short chimney, a common resort for sentimental cats on moonlight nights—and this was a moonlight night. Down at the eaves, below the chimney, a canopy of dead vine spread away to some posts, making a cozy shelter, and after an hour or two the rollicking crowd of young ladies and gentlemen grouped themselves in its shade, with their saucers of liquid and piping hot candy disposed about them on the frozen ground to cool. There was joyous chaffing and joking and laughter,—peal upon peal of it.

About this time a couple of old disreputable tomcats got up on the chimney and started a heated argument about something: also about this time I gave up trying to get to sleep, and went visiting to Jim's room. He was awake and fuming about the cats and their intolerable yowling. I asked him mockingly why he didn't climb out and drive them away. He was nettled, and said overboldly that for two cents he would.

It was a rash remark, and was probably repented of before it was fairly out of his mouth. But it was too late,—he was committed. I knew him; and I knew he would rather break his neck than back down, if I egged him on judiciously.

"Oh, of course you would! Who's doubting it?"

(*Continued on page 614*)



$1.00

Look for
"*Ingersoll*" on the dial

If you want a *guaranteed time-keeper*—sold with a *signed guarantee,* every bit as binding as if your watch cost $50 instead of one dollar. Remember, if the name "*Ingersoll*" is not on the dial of the watch, you will not find this guarantee in the back of the case, and *you* will have to take all the risk.

12,000 Ingersoll Watches are sold every day.

THE *Ingersoll* Dollar Watch

60,000 dealers sell the famous Ingersoll Watches.

Is the most popular and most practical inexpensive watch in the world. There is an Ingersoll for every member of the family, and they are *all* reliable, guaranteed time-keepers.

The Ingersoll is the famous, original "Dollar Watch," and the only real time-keeper sold to-day for a dollar; it is stem-wind and pendant-set, like all Ingersolls, **$1.00**

Other men's Ingersolls . . . . $1.50 to $2.00

The Midget—This is an ideal time-keeper for ladies, girls and boys; it is a perfect, practical little watch of very attractive appearance, and a perfectly reliable time-keeper, **$2.00**

Other Midget models in more ornate cases $2.50 to $5.00

Examine Ingersoll Watches for yourself

Ask Your Dealer to Show You Ingersolls

If he should not happen to keep them, send us his name, and we'll send you an illustrated circular FREE.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 17 Frankel Bldg., New York City

THIS WATCH
IS
GUARANTEED to KEEP GOOD
TIME FOR **ONE YEAR** AND
WILL BE REPAIRED BY US **FREE** IF,
WITHOUT ABUSE IT FAILS TO DO SO
DEALER SHOULD FILL IN DATE 190
GUARANTEE
R. H. Ingersoll & Bro. MAKERS
FRANKEL BLDG. N.Y. CITY
IT SHOULD RUN PROPERLY FOR **TEN YEARS'**
AND AFTER FIRST YEAR WILL BE REPAIRED
BY US FOR **25¢. OPTION**:-SEE OPTION
FOR EXCHANGE FOR **NEW WATCH**
FOR 10¢ ON BACK. ALWAYS SEND
5¢ EXTRA FOR RETURN
POSTAGE.

THIS YEAR'S SCHOOL SERVICE

Readers will find the school announcements in this issue on page 627.

The service and reliability our school directory afford (appearing in the last issue of each month) will this year be of unusual value to parents considering—Which School or College?

The announcements in this and future school issues will include the representative schools of the country, and it is our aim to include only institutions of established reputation.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

The Typewriter user always expects more and better service from the

Remington Typewriter

than from any other writing machine. He has reason to, a right to, and we want him to.

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)

New York and Everywhere

HOW MANY CIGARS DO YOU THROW AWAY HALF SMOKED

JUST BECAUSE AT THE TIME YOU DID NOT WANT A LONG SMOKE—JUST A MEDIUM-SIZE CIGAR PERHAPS? IF YOU ARE AN AVERAGE SMOKER YOU WASTE NEARLY HALF YOUR CIGARS, ON THE OTHER HAND YOU OBJECT TO A RE-LIGHTED CIGAR—A STALE SMOKE AT THE BEST.

IF IT'S QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY, YOU WANT, HERE'S AS FINE A CIGAR AS ANY MAN COULD WISH FOR.

¶ **Our Baby Grand Cigar** is 4 1-16 inches long and is filled with the short leaves from the choice tobacco used in our highest priced clear Havanas. This is LONG CUT, so that any objection to a short filler is overcome. It is wrapped with the most expensive Havana leaf obtainable, and contains no factory scraps, no dirt, no dust, no stems; just the finest mellow, rich Havana, carefully blended.

A FREE TRIAL

¶ All you need do is to write us on your business letter-head, or enclose your business card, and we will send you a box of 100 BABY GRAND cigars ON TRIAL. If you like them send us $3.75, but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance at our expense and no charge will be made for the few smoked. We pay expressage both ways.

¶ Our complete line of over 36 styles is sold to business men, professional men and clubs everywhere. We make cigars as high as 15c. each, which compare favorably with those sold at 25c. straight in the usual retail way.

Our method eliminates the profits of the salesmen, jobbers and dealers and brings our highest grade cigars to you at Rock Bottom Prices.

IF you enjoy a cigar made of clean stock, by clean workmen in a clean factory—if you appreciate a free-smoking, pleasure-producing Havana that tastes good all the way—send to-day for a box of "Baby Grand" on trial.

LA RECLAMA CUBAN FACTORY
145 Lenox Ave., at 116th St., New York City
Reference—State Bank

EXACT SIZE

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot=Ease, **a powder for the feet.** It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. **It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.** Allen's Foot=Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. **Do not accept any substitute.** Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. Also Free sample of the **FOOT=EASE** Sanitary **CORN=PAD,** a new invention. Address

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease."

It galled him, and he burst out, with sharp irritation, "Maybe you doubt it?"

"I? Oh, no, I shouldn't think of such a thing! You are always doing wonderful things—with your mouth."

He was in a passion now. He snatched on his yarn socks and began to raise the window, saying in a voice unsteady with anger, "You think I dasn't—you do! Think what you blame please! I don't care what you think! I'll show you!"

The window made him rage; it wouldn't stay up. I said, "Never mind, I'll hold it."

Indeed, I should have done anything to help. I was only a boy, and was already in a radiant heaven of anticipation. He climbed carefully out, clung to the window-sill until his feet were safely placed, then began to pick his perilous way on all fours along the glassy comb, a foot and a hand on each side of it. I believe I enjoy it now as much as I did then; yet it is a good deal over fifty years ago. The frosty breeze flapped his short shirt about his lean legs; the crystal roof shone like polished marble in the intense glory of the moon; the unconscious cats sat erect upon the chimney, alertly watching each other, lashing their tails and pouring out their hollow grievances; and slowly and cautiously Jim crept on, flapping as he went, the gay and frolicsome young creatures under the vine canopy unaware, and outraging these solemnities with their misplaced laughter. Every time Jim slipt I had a hope; but always on he crept and disappointed it.

At last he was within reaching distance. He paused, raised himself carefully up, measured his distance deliberately, then made a frantic grab at the nearest cat—and missed. Of course he lost his balance. His heels flew up, he struck on his back, and like a rocket he darted down the roof feet first, crashed through the dead vines, and landed in a sitting posture in fourteen saucers of red-hot candy, in the midst of all that party—and drest as he was, this lad who could not look a girl in the face with his clothes on. There was a wild scramble and a storm of shrieks, and Jim fled up the stairs, dripping broken crockery all the way.

The French Tramp.—The American farmer who is occasionally forced to evict an uninvited guest from the top of his hay-loft, or his good housewife, who since time began has prescribed the wood-pile for all poor unfortunates fated with the blood of Ishmael, may find some consolation in knowing that bad as the American tramp is, he can not begin to compare with the variety served up in France, Over there they call him a *chemineau*. But like the soup on the city-hotel menu, the romance of the fancy name has nothing to do with the inherent qualities of the product. A writer in *The Outing Magazine* (April) thus describes this vagabond:

He has had some education—few Frenchmen can escape it; he has read a little, perhaps enough to kindle his wolfish brain; and he has two aims in life—to live the free life of the wolf on the hill, and to injure as much as he can that great, monstrous, law-driven machine, civilization. The lonely farmhouses are defenseless against him. When all are busy afield he creeps in and pillages. If need be, he kills. He has a distinct hatred for those who work and garner. As he passes he fires the hayricks—barns and buildings go up in smoke. That is where the Latin shows in him. Once out of law he is an anarch. So long as he is cross-tied in innumerable acts of parliament, the Latin is merry and amiable; when the ropes are off he makes revolutions—or fires hayricks.

The last time I was down at the old farms in the Bourbonnais there had been so much of this sort of thing that the companies refused to issue fire insurances. Old Pierre and some of the other farmers had organized a tramp-hunt, in order to clear the countryside of the worst vagabonds. Mounted and afoot, the farm lads scoured the forest and the roads. One January night I rode with Old Pierre and his son, a brisk lad just back from the army. We had searched the forest road and the frozen hedges; there were no foot-trails in the snow and no signs of passing vagabond. We came home by the river road. There by the Ourcq one of us made out a glint of fire, a flag of smoke; when we came to the

A Hat That Feels Good On the Head

The comfort and fit of a stiff hat depend upon the sweatband. It must be adjusted to form what the hatter terms a drummed or cushioned leather so that the head is relieved of pressure from the stiffness of the felt.

This is one of the points of excellence of the

Hawes, von Gal HATS

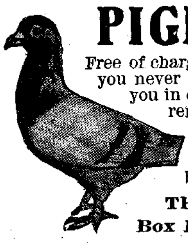
Rigid inspection of materials and workmanship at every stage maintains the standard of quality that enables us to assume responsibility for the satisfactory wear of every hat we make. With quality guaranteed, and style, fit and comfort assured—ask your dealer for a **Hawes, von Gal Hat.**

Shapes in stiff and soft hats to suit every face, figure and fancy, $3, $4 and $5.

If not at your dealer's send for Style Book "G" showing Spring and Summer styles. We will fill your order direct from factory if you indicate style wanted and give your hat size, height and waist measure. Add 25c to cover express charges.

We are Makers of the Hawes Celebrated $3.00 Hat.

Hawes, von Gal
INCORPORATED
DANBURY, CONN.
WHOLESALE OFFICES:
NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON


PIGEON BOOK

Free of charge. Tells you things about squabs you never knew before, and will interest you in one of the most delightful and remunerative pastimes you can invest in to-day. Ask for special information about our Homers, and the large illustrated free book will be sent by return mail.

THE BEST SQUAB CO.
Box D, Delmar, Del.

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAFING and all skin troubles. "*A little higher in price perhaps than imitations, but a reason for it.*" Delightful after shaving and after bathing. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample free*

Gerhard Mennen Company, - Newark, N. J.

place we could see that a tramp had roasted a chicken there; but our man had gone—an hour before, perhaps, for the fire was dying. Beyond the road skirted a plantation of trees, and there we found our vagabond, sleeping under an oak. It was the soldier lad who discovered him. I thought it was a log that lay there.

He was lying warm and snug in a sleeping-bag, which he had made of an old blanket. Outside, completely covering the blanket, he had sewed strips of green wood—branches with the bark still on. Hid in that thing, he had the look of a fallen tree stem; and lay in comfort. Pierre stirred him with his foot, and he crawled out and laughed at us. It was too late to take him to the jail at Saint Menoux, so we brought him back to the farm, his hands tied behind him. Pierre is a good-natured old peasant, but as it was his chicken our tramp had roasted, he was not overtender to him. We searched the fellow in the kitchen; at the heart of his dirty bundle was a wad of Anarchist tracts; in his pocket a knife and a *manchon*—a sort of heavy mitten soaked in camphire and pepper, which was, it seems, his weapon against dogs. He had a little money which Pierre left him. In spite of his rags, he was a good-looking young fellow, well fed, with laughing eyes. He seemed not to be a bit perturbed by his capture. There was a little brick house used in summer for dairy work; it had no window, and the door was of good oak, with an iron lock. We locked him in there with his sleeping-bag. And in the morning?

Naturally; the door was down, and he was gone; he had cut the iron hasps.

"He had a talisman," said Pierre's old wife, "*l'herbe à couper le fer.*"

All tramps are supposed to carry this herb for cutting iron; and I daresay it was a file.

Diplomat Russell at the Academy.—William W. Russell, the United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela, who is on his way back to this country because of strained

COFFEE EYES

It Acts Slowly, but Frequently Produces Blindness.

The curious effect of slow daily poisoning and the gradual building in of disease as a result is shown in numbers of cases where the eyes are affected by coffee.

A case in point will illustrate:

A lady in Oswego, Mont., experienced a slow but sure disease settling upon her eyes in the form of increasing weakness and shooting pains with wavy, dancing lines of light, so vivid that nothing else could be seen for minutes at a time.

She says:

"This gradual failure of sight alarmed me, and I naturally began a very earnest quest for the cause. About this time I was told that coffee poisoning sometimes took that form; and while I didn't believe that coffee was the cause of my trouble, I concluded to quit it and see.

"I took up Postum Food Coffee in spite of the jokes of husband, whose experience with one cup at a neighbor's was unsatisfactory. Well, I made Postum strictly according to directions, boiling it a little longer, because of our high altitude. The result was charming. I have now used Postum in place of coffee for about 3 months, and my eyes are well, never paining me or showing any weakness. I know to a certainty that the cause of the trouble was coffee, and the cure was in quitting it and building up the nervous system on Postum, for that was absolutely the only change I made in diet, and I took no medicine.

"My nursing baby has been kept in a perfectly healthy state since I have used Postum.

"Mr.——, a friend, discarded coffee and took on Postum to see if he could be rid of his dyspepsia and frequent headaches. The change produced a most remarkable improvement quickly."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Lusitania"

The new

ARROW

A COLLAR which will meet every summer requirement and do it at no sacrifice to either one's comfort or appearance. While new it is conservative, and will prove a becoming collar to almost any man.

Clupeco Shrunk, Quarter sizes, 15 cents each 2 for 25 cents.
Sold only under the Arrow Label. Send for "Proper Dress," a style book.

CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY, Makers of CLUETT SHIRTS, 463 River Street, Troy, New York.

Men whose hours are crowded with important business or professional duties, of necessity and by temperament demand the heart of every important topic in the fewest words, the least reading time. Hence the contents of THE LITERARY DIGEST are closely, carefully read. 93% of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S circulation of 168,000 is mailed to yearly subscribers, including the nation's brainiest, busiest men in business and professional circles. Continued patronage and confidence from these classes constitute stability and value difficult to overestimate.

¶ If you think you're using the best just because you're using "bond," it's time to investigate.

COUPON BOND

THE DE LUXE BUSINESS PAPER

is as superior to ordinary bond papers as real pearl is to imitation. Don't "wonder if it's so." Let us prove it.

Write us today for samples and see for yourself the obvious superiority of this paper.

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.

Largest Manufacturers of Fine Printing, Cover and Writing Papers in the World. 29 Mills.

HOLYOKE, - - - - - MASS.

relations between Uncle Sam and Señor Castro, was at one time a midshipman at the United States naval academy. Altho he did not graduate from this institution, he stayed there long enough to become a great toast, and his pranks still furnish many a good story to the succeeding generations of middies. The Chicago *Post* is responsible for the following selections. We read:

Midshipman Russell had a way with him, and the middies and the authorities were not long in finding it out. Pete had difficulty in restraining himself on occasions, as witness:

One Sunday at Annapolis the chaplain preached long and droningly. The listening middies were tired out with the heat of the day and the burden of the sermon, which lasted one hour and ten minutes. The sermon over, a soloist in the choir, undeterred and undismayed by the length of the chaplain's discourse, started in to sing "Sun of My Soul." He went through the first line untrippingly and then struck into the second. "It is not night," he sang. Then he repeated "It is not night," and repeated it again after the manner of soloists who don't know when the listeners have had enough and having a good hold are loath to let go.

The sermon and the song got on Pete Russell's nerves. He sat in the middle seat of a pew in the very middle of the corps of midshipmen with officers at the front, at both flanks, and at the rear. Under the strain of the thing Pete stood up, whistled melodiously but very loudly the tune accompanying the third and fourth lines of the first stanza of "Sun of My Soul," and then, before the bewildered and shocked officers could put in an interference, he calmly commanded the soloist to get a move on him.

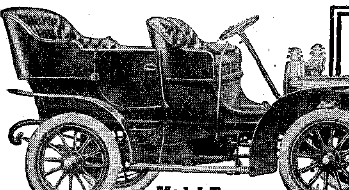
They grabbed Pete out from his middle pew seat and marched him down the aisle under guard. When the corps was dismissed and was marching back to barracks Pete was going in the opposite direction headed for the prison ship, *Santee*, with his books and his blanket swung over his shoulder.

As he passed the marching middies and the officers in command he was heard loudly soliloquizing, with his head well down in counterfeit abjectness:

"Poor Pete, poor Pete, breakers right under poor Pete's bow."

Once upon a time Pete set to work during his idle hours and constructed a skeleton more fearfully and wonderfully made than any man. Pete knew the peculiarities of a certain inspecting officer whose habit it was on entering a midshipman's room to see if all was well and orderly, to pull the door back with a sudden jerk and to look behind it for traces of sweepings, for it was a common habit with midshipmen to sweep things behind the door in the hope that they would pass unnoticed.

Pete finished his skeleton, and by the exercise of nothing less than devilish ingenuity he succeeded in so adjusting it that when the door was given a sharp,



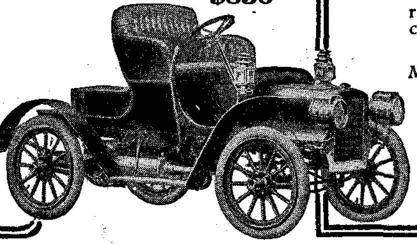
Model T
$1,000

The Single-Cylinder

CADILLAC

Economy and Service

Model S-Runabout
$850



FOR every dollar invested, including purchase price and maintenance, there are two to three times as many miles of actual service in a Single Cylinder Cadillac as in any other motor car.

This is not an empty claim. It is a fact borne out by the experiences of 16,000 users all over the world. Many of these have owned their Cadillacs for five years, have driven their cars 60,000 miles or more and are still using them.

No Cadillac, so far as we know, has ever been discarded because worn out or unfit for further service. If you want to know

The Truth about the Automobile and What it Costs to Maintain One

send for our Booklet No. 23 containing the *sworn* affidavits of a large number of users showing an average expense for repairs to cars of less than 50 cents per week and averaging more than 18 miles per gallon of gasoline under all road conditions—mud, sand, snow, hills, mountains.

The Single Cylinder Cadillac travels any road that is not entirely impassable and is capable of 30 miles per hour.

It is fully described in Catalog T 23. Mailed on request.

Prices include pair Dash Oil Lamps, Tail Lamp and Horn.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

Sign of RED SEAL INNER TUBE Quality

Have *you* had trouble with inner tubes? You can stop it. Don't take our word for it. Take our guarantee.

Put Red Seal Tubes in your tires and we will protect you from all tube troubles except those due to punctures or carelessness—for a full year. That's our best evidence. Test it out yourself.

GOODYEAR

Detachable Automobile Tires with Red Seal Brand Inner Tubes on Universal Rims make a tire combination that cannot be approached by anything else. Let us show you. Call at our branches or the factory. Write for illustrated booklet.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Liberty Street, Akron, Ohio

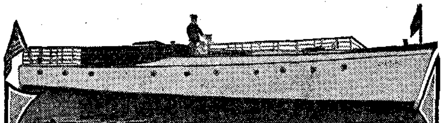
Branches and Agencies: Boston, 261 Dartmouth St.; Cincinnati, 317 E. Fifth St.; Los Angeles, 932 S. Main St.; Denver; Philadelphia, 1404 Ridge Ave.; New York, 64th St. and Broadway; San Francisco, 506 Golden Gate Ave.; Chicago, 82-84 Michigan Ave.; Cleveland; St. Louis, 712-714 Morgan St.; Buffalo, 719 Main St.; Detroit, 251 Jefferson Ave.; Pittsburg, 5988 Center Ave.; Seattle, 2001 Second Ave., Omaha, 2010 Farnam St.

Everything For The Automobile

Saves You Money

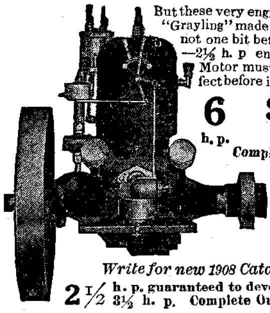
SUPPLIES AND PARTS
AT LOWEST PRICES
Our 1908 Catalog just out—200 pages, 1000 illustrations, 5000 descriptive prices. Sent Free

NEUSTADT AUTOMOBILE AND SUPPLY CO.
3933 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.



GRAY MOTORS

Fastest Cruising Motor Boat in the World of its length and beam. Yacht "GRAYLING" is equipped with three 40 h. p., 4 cylinder, Gray Motors (120 h. p.); winner of the Time Prize in the 200 mile race on Lake Erie, Aug. 11, 1907—write for interesting story of the race.



But these very engines with which the "Grayling" made the fastest time are not one bit better than our $67.50 —2½ h. p engine. *Every* Gray Motor must be absolutely perfect before it leaves our factory.

6 h. p. $97.50
Complete Boat Outfit
(NOT BARE)
Shaft, Propeller Wheel, Stuffing Box, Muffler, Batteries, Spark Coil, Wire Switch, etc.

Write for new 1908 Catalog today.

2½ h. p. guaranteed to develop 3½ h. p. Complete Outfit $67.50

Our enormous 5 story factory is the *largest and most modernly equipped plant in the world* devoted exclusively to manufacturing 2-cycle Marine Motors. Gray Engines are high grade in every detail of motors and outfit regardless of the low prices. Get description of the wonderful 1908 motors—2½ to 40 h. p.

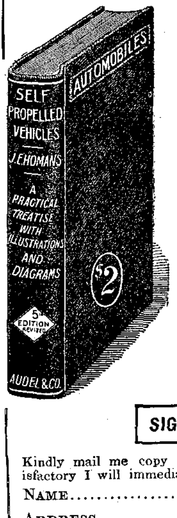
GRAY MOTOR CO., 59 Leib Street, DETROIT, MICH.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
$5 press prints cards, labels, etc. Circular, book, newspaper press, $18. Money saver, maker. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

BLYMYER Church & School BELLS. UNLIKE OTHER BELLS SWEETER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE. OUR FREE CATALOGUE TELLS WHY.
Write to Blymyer Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

TO TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS
"The Traveler's Handbook" is just what you will need. Full of hints. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

How to Run an Auto



Are You Interested in Automobiles?

If you are, an early purchase of **"Homans' Self Propelled Vehicles"** will prove a good investment.

This work is now the accepted standard on the practical care and management of motor cars—explaining the principles of construction and operation in a clear and helpful way, and fully illustrated with many diagrams and drawings.

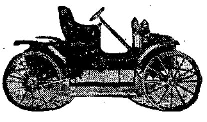
APPROVAL OFFER

This good book will be sent to any address in the world, postpaid, upon receipt of two dollars, or if desired will be sent on approval to be paid for after examination.

SIGN AND RETURN

Kindly mail me copy of "Homans' Auto," and if found satisfactory I will immediately remit $2 or return book to you.
NAME...
ADDRESS...
Theo. Audel & Co., 63 5th Ave., N. Y. City DIGEST

VICTOR HAND FORGED AUTOMOBILES
$550 Up. 12 H. P., Air Cooled
Send for catalogue describing Runabouts, 4 passenger Car, Victor Pullman and Delivery Wagons
VICTOR AUTOMOBILE MFG. CO., 3932 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



quick jerk, the thing would drive its fist straight into the eye of the man who did the jerking. It wasn't intentional on Pete's part, for he simply forgot, but he went to recitation one morning, the morning that the skeleton had been put up, and left his room-mate, who didn't know that the skeleton behind the door was in existence, to suffer any consequence that might come.

The inspecting officer came and gave the door a jerk, and was promptly poked in the eye by the bony hand of Pete's skeleton.

The officer instantly marched Pete's room-mate, all innocent that he was, to the *Santee*, where he was locked up. In three hours the room-mate heard some shuffling steps outside the prison door. Looking out he saw Pete with his books and his blanket coming to share his durance.

"What's the matter, Pete?" he asked.

"Nothing," said Pete, "only I forgot to take that d—d skeleton down."

When William W. Russell first went to Venezuela in a subordinate diplomatic capacity, an American naval officer who knew him well, who liked him, and who had memories of the diplomat's pranks at Annapolis, concluded that Pete should have a proper reception, but it is needless to say he didn't take Pete into his confidence.

When Russell, newly accredited to the "court" of President Castro, drove from his hotel to the Presidential palace in an open carriage and wearing the frock coat and high hat of diplomacy, he was greeted in the middle of every block and at every street corner with vociferous cheerings from all the street gamins that Caracas possest. The mighty cry that went up almost constantly from hotel to palace was:

"Viva Pete Russell."

Mr. Shaw's Autobiography.—Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury and prospective Presidential candidate, was recently invited to write a short account of his life to be published in *The Home Herald*. We quote Mr. Shaw's reply in full. He wrote:

> I have not the time to prepare any sketch of my life worth publishing. About all need be said is the fact that I was once born, am now living, and am not anxious to die. I have done a few unimportant

STRONG AS A MULE

Farmer Gets Power from Food.

Any one can better his condition, if eating improper food, by changing to the right kind.

It is becoming well known among all classes of people in this country that strength of mind and body come from the nourishment that is taken into the system in the form of food.

A cowboy whose stomach got all out of order on a ranch went to farming and incidentally found the cause of his trouble and the way out of it. He writes:

"I was raised on a cow ranch, lived like the rest on beef and potatoes, often eating too much, until my stomach became so weak and I was so run down I had to quit the job.

"Then I tried farming, but did not get any better. My nerves were all unstrung and I could not sleep at night. A year ago I saw an ad. about Grape-Nuts being such a wonderful food, and told my wife I was going to try it.

"So I bought a box of Grape-Nuts, and by the time I had used this food two weeks the weakness began to leave my stomach.

"Now I weigh 184 lbs. and am as strong as a mule. We eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast, and I also take some as a lunch between meals. I must say that Grape-Nuts is the best food there is, and nearly every one in town, seeing my improvement, has taken to eating it."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

"Keep Your Eye on Continentals!"

Continental
TIRES
At Lower Prices!

Important Announcement!

The world-standard Continentals can now be bought at as low a price as tires of ordinary quality. New discount now in effect—ten per cent. from previously published list.

SPECIMEN FIGURES:

30 x 3½	$39.11
32 x 3½	41.67
34 x 3½	44.51
34 x 4	55.58
36 x 4	59.04
34 x 4½	70.16
36 x 4½	74.34

These prices are net (cash discount excepted) and are for first quality Continentals, tube and cover, wrapped tread construction, American sizes. Other styles and sizes also at new prices.

The Continental, *an extraordinary tire*, now at *an ordinary price!*

"How can this be done?"

First, *a factory on American soil.* Formerly Continentals were imported as complete tires. Duty, freight, insurance, special transportation expenses, of an enormous aggregate amount. All this we now save. The tires are of same quality as formerly. No difference whatever in grade; the same materials; the same process; made under the same direction and supervision.

Second, *volume of business.* The Continental organization makes and sells in a year more automobile tires than any other concern in the world. This means economy. Economy in purchase of materials. Economy in factory processes. Economy in distributing and organization expenses. In fact, economy all along the line.

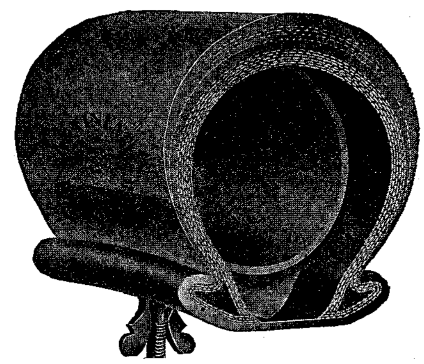
We give you the benefit of this saving.

Because of the immense business in tires done by our Company, not only in America but all over the globe, we are in position to put more value into a tire for the same money than any other manufacturer, and the fact that we really do this is one of the secrets of our success.

The demand for Continentals has increased year by year. It seems that the more they are tested and known the more of them are sold. There could not be this enormous and increasing sale if the quality of the goods did not justify what we claim in our advertising.

The cheapest tire in the long run is the one that lasts the longest. A tire lasts longest when it is made the Continental way. It is impossible for any other tire to be made the Continental way, for no one outside of our own factories has the secret of doing it.

"Ready-Flated" Tire Equipment consists of Continental Demountable Rims and spare tires carried *inflated*. In case of a puncture the spare tire can be put in place in a moment *and you don't have to blow it up!*



CONTINENTAL ROUND TREAD

The bugbear of the puncture has at last vanished!

Ready-Flated Equipment is *the thing* for 1908. Can be put on any automobile, old or new. Will last as long as the car. Costs little. Have it put on this year.

For particulars ask any dealer or write to us.

When you order a new car, by all means insist on "Continental Ready-Flated Tire Equipment." This will *complete* your car!

CONTINENTAL CAOUTCHOUC CO.
1788-1790 Broadway, cor. 58th Street
New York City

J. M. GILBERT, General Manager
Representation Everywhere

The New Weis Mission Vertical File Solves the Problem

Gives you a modern, compact office system for filing correspondence, invoices, business or legal papers at practically half what you expected to pay. Each drawer holds 5000 letters. **All** the correspondence with any one party —both letters and your replies—or **all** the papers on any matter —can be arranged together ready for **instant reference.** Time saved in filing—delay and annoyance saved in finding them again.

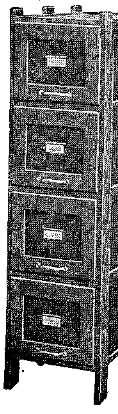
This 4-Drawer, Solid Oak, Dust Proof Letter File $12

Fine enough for any office. Shipping weight, 100 lbs. Other sizes—3 drawers, $9.75; 2 drawers, $6.75. Drawers 22½ inches long, 12 wide, 10⅛ high, inside. **All Prices F. O. B. Monroe.**

Invoice and legal size cabinets proportionately **low in cost.**

Finish Golden or weathered oak, finished all four sides. **Oxidized metal fittings. Roller Bearings. Patent Lever Locking Follower** in every drawer. Guaranteed absolutely, solid oak, dust proof and equal in service to any file made. Send to-day for one of these artistic, substantial time and labor savers if your dealer cannot supply you. Send for catalog of Weis Card Indexes, Sectional Bookcases, Postal Scales, Clips and other business economies.

"Where's that letter? I've looked in six files for it."



THE Weis MFG. CO.
16 Union St., Monroe, Mich.

How "High Standard" Paint Saves Painter's Time

YOU can't figure that *this*-much White Lead, and *that*-much Linseed-Oil, make a gallon of *paint*. You've got to figure-in the Painter's *time*—the *mixing*—

And a *good* Painter's time is worth from 40c to 70c or more an hour.

Now, the Painter mixes by-rule-of-thumb, by *judgment*, by *guess*—he *thins* and he *thickens* until he *thinks* it's right—but he never gets two batches *quite* alike—

And he mixes by *hand*—that's necessarily *slow*—and Painters' *time* you know, soon *counts-up* in *cost*—

And *hand*-mixing *can't* be *thorough*—*Can't* thoroughly combine the *pigment* and *oil*—

There'll be drops of *oil* and particles of *pigment* that haven't *united*.

The result is a mixture that won't *work* right *under the brush*—runs *heavy* here and *light* there—It takes the Painter *longer* to *put-on that* kind of paint—

More Painter's *time* for you to pay for—

High-priced Painter's-time that you can *save* by using

Lowe Brothers
High Standard
Liquid Paint

It's a paint that's all-ready-for-the-brush—It's *ground* by special paint-grinding machinery.

Ground and reground—first the dry pigments—then in *oil*—then in *more* oil—

Until *all* the paint-pigment is thoroughly combined with the oil—Until *every minute drop* of the liquid holds in solution its share of *paint*-pigment—And *that's* the best paint.

That kind of paint—"High Standard" Paint—*works* right—"runs" *smooth-and-even*—"*spreads*" better—covers *more surface*—takes less Painter's time to put it on—And you get a better painting-job.

And "High Standard" Paint *lasts* from five to six years or more—That's two to four years longer than *any* cheap paint will last.

There's a "High Standard" Paint, Enamel and Varnish for every purpose—On every can there's a "Little Blue Flag"—your protection.

Write for our free Booklet—"Attractive Homes, and How to Make Them."

The Lowe Brothers Company
Paintmakers—Varnishmakers
Dayton, Ohio
New York Chicago Kansas City

I am the Paint Man—

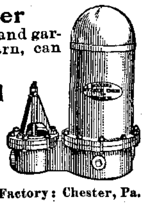
Get my Big Free Book, including Big Color Cards to select from—also free Book of Painters' Supplies sold at Direct-to-You Prices. I make Paint to order—sell it on three months' time—allow two full gallons free to try—and pay all freight charges. Write postal for full particulars and FREE Books.

O. L. Chase, The Paintman, Dept. 81, St. Louis, Mo.

Plenty of Running Water

for irrigating fields, sprinkling lawns and gardens, for use in the house and at the barn, can be had by installing a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram



Pumps day and night on any stream. Requires no repairs. Write for illustrated booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish towers and tanks.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., New York. Factory: Chester, Pa.

things in life, and have held two positions which are generally considered important.

If *Home Herald* were to publish an article saying I had discharged the official duties to the best of my ability, no one would read it, and while the opposite statement might be of interest, it would be untrue.

Therefore, there is nothing to be said. Let the dead past bury its dead.

Baron Takahira, Silence Specialist.—A Japanese diplomatist, who can keep silent in twenty languages, has recently returned to Washington in the person of Kogoro Takahira, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States. His interesting personality is brought out through an interview by a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*. We quote in part:

This is about the way an interview with the Baron goes: You call at the Embassy. Somebody receives you. A colloquy follows with a smiling person who radiates happiness, he is so glad to see you. "Can I see the Ambassador?" Can you? Why, my dear sir, the Ambassador would have been on the doorstep waiting to greet you if he had known you were coming. He is upstairs now putting on his decorations so you will be hailed with sufficient distinction—or words to that effect.

The Baron comes in. He is not a tall man, but he looks like a big man because he has a great breadth of shoulder. He might be a wrestler, you think, as he walks over to where you are standing, with his eyeglasses dangling from his finger, smiling genially; oh, tickled to death.

What is it you wish? How would you like that vase? Could you use the flagstaff? It is vast regret he has that the place should be so unworthily furnished. Ah, an interview? Ping! goes the lever with a little clicking sound.

"Mr. Ambassador," there is a well-authenticated story from Pekin that Japan is not keeping faith with China and is making preparations to grab—excuse the harshness of the word—to grab that country. Can you tell me anything about it?"

The Ambassador leans back in his chair, contemplates his eye-glasses and says: "Ah-h-h." (The Japanese equivalent, you understand.)

"Then, too, I have here news from Tokio that Japan is secretly making plans to declare war against the United States, and that England is ready to give such support as is necessary."

The Baron strokes his chin. "Ah-h-h," he remarks.

"Moreover, there is incontrovertible evidence that Japan is highly indignant over the immigration restrictions placed on her people by this country and makes demands it is impossible for us to accept."

The Ambassador looks with much interest at the toe of his tiny boot. "Ah-h-h," he comments.

"Also, how about the policy of the open door—and who closed it—and do you believe in fairies—and are you going to fight China over that ship incident—and is there any difference between Shintoism and Buddhism, and, if so, why—and do you think President Roosevelt really wants to run again—and where is the Japanese fleet—and what is your opinion of Secretary Taft as compared with William Jennings Bryan—and explain the relations between the shizoku and the kwazoku—and do you think there will be any more snow?"

The Ambassador smiles genially. "It is my opinion," he says, "that owing to the transition of the seasons and the consequent disturbance of the atmosphere in this latitude there may be a few more appearances, in minute quantities, of that feathery substance that is so poetically known in the charming American tongue as the beautiful snow. Must you go? It has been a great honor to have you here with me. I am deeply sensible of your attention. I shall be pleased to see you often, if you should deem my unworthy self of sufficient importance to waste your extremely valuable and most distinguished time upon."

And when you come to you are standing out on the pavement wondering how it is you have sense enough to keep out of the way of the street cars. You see, he turned the lever off when you began and turned it on again when he saw you were finishing. That's all there was to it.

Pure Paint

How to Know It by Simple Test

CARTER
Does Not Crack, Scale or Check

Paint your home with pure white lead, colored at time of painting—it's the *only economical*—the only *right* way to paint.
The easiest way to know pure white lead is to look for CARTER on the keg.
Prove Carter pure this way—

CARTER
Strictly Pure
White Lead

"Place a piece of Carter Strictly Pure White Lead about the size of a pin head on a match ½ inch from the head and light the match. Hold one or two lighted matches in the other hand directly under the lead. It will quickly reduce to small globules of metallic lead, which can be easily seen on close inspection. 'White Lead' that is adulterated in the least cannot be reduced in this or any way, and is unfit for use."

While Carter costs a trifle more than ordinary leads, its cost per square yards covered and per years' wear is lowest.

Send for free book, "Pure Paint," (with six modern color schemes), and know *why*. If we have reasonable arguments you want to know them.

Carter is sold by all reliable dealers.

CARTER Kegs Contain Full Weight of White Lead

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.
Factories: W. P. Station 11, Chicago
Chicago—Omaha

To Be Sure It's Pure
Look for CARTER on the Keg

50 CALLING CARDS $1.00
(INCLUDING ENGRAVED PLATE)

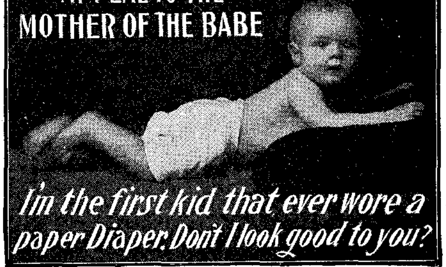
These cards, in script, are as good as they can be made—rich, distinguished, finest grade. Send a dollar, with your name (one line), or ask for a sample if you are skeptical. HOSKINS ENGRAVING leaves a lasting impression of tone and dignity—an exclusiveness such as you seek.

Everything in Engraving.

HOSKINS

900 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

PAPER DIAPERS
APPEAL TO THE
MOTHER OF THE BABE



I'm the first kid that ever wore a paper Diaper. Don't I look good to you?

I HAVE worn **Whitelaw Paper Diapers** since the day I was born, 10 months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very strong velvety paper as soft as cotton, a perfect absorbent, medicated under the direction of a chemist to prevent chafing, and shaped to fit. To be worn inside the regular Diaper and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know Cost less than one cent each. 75c. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. Also make the famous **Whitelaw Paper Blankets, Sanitary, Healthful and Warm, $3.00** per dozen f. o. b. Cincinnati, or two full size as sample by mail, postpaid, for One Dollar. Not sold in stores.

Whitelaw Paper Goods Co., Dept. 2, Cincinnati, O.

When the peace negotiations were on at Portsmouth, Takahira, then Minister to this country, was one of the Japanese Commissioners. Baron Komura was the other. Nobody expected Komura to talk. He was so tiny he took his wine with a medicine-dropper and ate birdseed, almost. But there was an idea Takahira might unbelt once in a while, an idea that was rudely dissipated. So far as Takahira was concerned at that Peace Conference, he never had heard a word of English in his life, had no knowledge of the tongue, and couldn't even make signs—that is, for publication, of course. Meantime, the Russians were giving lifelike imitations of phonographs. Count Witte talked Russian with a French accent and French with a Russian accent, something like this: "Ouiovitch," which meant "Yes." The result was that the Russians got all the press notices, and the Japanese got the war ended, which they desired.

Ambassador Takahira returned at an opportune time. Just as soon as it was announced the American fleet was going around the world he slipt up to Secretary Root with an invitation for a visit to Japan, for the Japanese, as he put it, earnestly desire "to give an enthusiastic expression to the sentiments of friendship and admiration invariably entertained by the people of Japan toward the people of the United States"—and that day the Baron's English compartments were not shut off.

That is why Baron Kogoro Takahira is here. Japan does not want war with the United States any more than the United States wants war with Japan. But, if anything should happen, Takahira is on the spot, whereupon Japan will lose nothing in the negotiations.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Where He Learned.—PHYLLIS—"What an awkward waltzer Charley Litewate is. Wonder he wouldn't take a few lessons."

MAUD—"Why, he has. He told me that he took a regular correspondence-school course in dancing last winter."—*Sunday Magazine*.

Habit Reigns.—An old librarian, unable to find his umbrella one evening when it was time to close, returned, and looked anxiously for it in the card catalog, under the letter U.—*The Christian Register*.

Leads Them All.—An instructor in the Military Academy at West Point was once assigned to conduct about the place the visiting parents of a certain cadet.

After a tour of the post, the proud and happy parents joined the crowd assembled to witness evening parade, a most imposing spectacle. The march past aroused the father of the cadet to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

"There!" he exclaimed, turning to his spouse, "isn't that fine? But," he added, reflectively, "I shall not be happy till my boy attains the proud position that leads 'em all." And he pointed in rapt admiration to the drum-major.—*The Advance*.

Keep These in Mind.—Don't sleep on your left side, for it causes too great a pressure on the heart.

Don't sleep on your right side, for it interferes with the respiration of that lung.

Don't sleep on your stomach, for that interferes with the respiration of both lungs and makes breathing difficult.

Don't sleep on your back, for this method of getting rest is bad for the nervous system.

Don't sleep sitting in a chair, for your body falls into an unnatural position, and you can not get the necessary relaxation.

Don't sleep standing up, for you may topple over and crack your skull.

Don't sleep.—*Puck*.

FLEISCHMANN'S
COMPRESSED YEAST
HAS NO EQUAL

DESIGN AND DURABILITY UNSURPASSED TRADE "Standard" MARK

A Sanitary Bathroom means a Healthy Home

NOT one householder in ten realizes the health-importance of a *sanitary* bathroom. But when you consider for a minute that the health-barometer of the entire home is *governed absolutely* by domestic sanitary conditions, and that its rise or fall is largely regulated by the sanitary or unsanitary condition of the *bathroom*, you can readily see the extreme necessity for equipping your bathroom with only the most sanitary fixtures.

"Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware
is the standard of sanitary equipments for the home.

"Standard" "Green & Gold" Label Fixtures, because of their smooth, non-absorbent surfaces without joint or crevice, their one-piece construction, and the indestructibility of their snowy enameling, are sanitary to the highest degree and safe-guard the health of your home as no other fixtures can. Genuine "Standard" Ware lasts longer, is more beautiful, and gives greater satisfaction in use than any other plumbing system in the world. You can equip your home throughout with "Standard" "Green & Gold" Label Fixtures for the same price you would pay for unguaranteed and unsanitary equipment.

There is but one way to solve your sanitary problem—satisfactorily—economically—and for all time. Equip with genuine "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Ware and look for the label to make sure you are getting what you specify.
Send for our 100 page book—"Modern Bathrooms"—the most complete and beautiful book ever issued on the sanitary subject. Write today, enclosing 6c postage, giving name of your architect and plumber if selected.

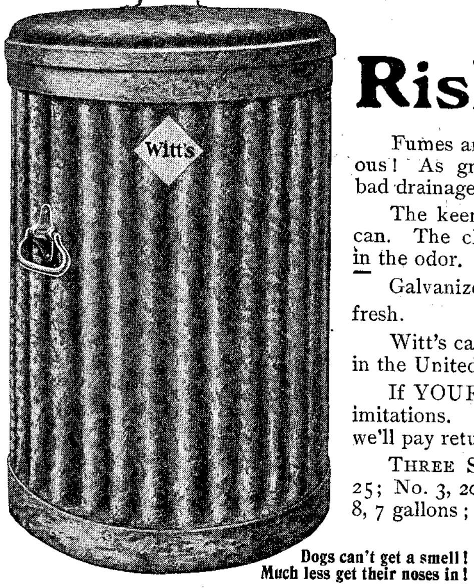
Address, Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Offices and showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street
London, Eng.: 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street.
Pittsburgh Showroom, 949 Penn Ave.
New Orleans: Cor. Baronne & St. Joseph Sts. Cleveland: 648-652 Huron Road.

Water Supply for Country Houses *The Problem Solved*

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. **The Ideal Fire Protection.** Send for illustrated Catalogue "O." *Let our Engineers figure out your needs.*
LUNT MOSS COMPANY
43 South Market Street, · Boston

Don't Throw it Away MEND IT
Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?
USE COLLETTE'S PATENT PATCHES mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface; Send for sample pkg. 10c. Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Box 451 Amsterdam, N. Y.


Close-fitting lid
Witt's
Dogs can't get a smell! Much less get their noses in!

Why Risk Disease?

Fumes and gases from decaying garbage are dangerous! As great a menace to your health as those from bad drainage!

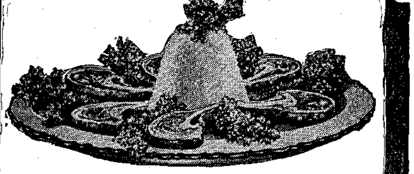
The keenest nose can't detect garbage kept in Witt's can. The close-fitting lid and water-tight bottom keep in the odor.

Galvanized inside and out—easy to keep clean and fresh.

Witt's can is made in Ohio. You can get it anywhere in the United States. Known by the yellow label *Witt's*.

If YOUR dealer hasn't Witt's, don't waste time over imitations. Send to us for Witt's. If you don't like it we'll pay return charges and refund your money.

THREE SIZES:—No. 1, 15¾ x 25 inches; No. 2, 18 x 25; No. 3, 20½ x 25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons. ADDRESS
THE WITT CORNICE CO.
DEPT. K, CINCINNATI, O.



LAMB CHOPS

Roast Beef and Mutton and all Joints, hot or cold, are given a delightful piquancy and flavor by adding

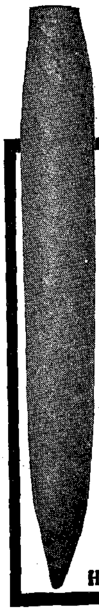
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is an Ideal Sauce for Soups, Gravies, Stews, Fish, Cheese, Game and Salads. Leading Chefs and Cooks the world over report best results by its use.

It Assists Digestion.

John Duncan's Sons, Agents, N. Y.



Fifty Genuine American Havana Cigars for $1

Carriage Prepaid

Special Introductory Offer. Only One Box to a Customer at this Price

This cigar is made in Wheeling, W. Va., by men (not women or children) in a clean, sanitary factory, from long clear stock. It is hand work, panatella shape, mild and medium in strength.

Not a cigar in America equals my American Havanas at the price. I want to prove that. Your taste the sole judge. After smoking 10 (or more) if they are not the best you ever had for the money, if they don't equal in quality most retail 3-for-a-quarter cigars, **your dollar back** on your own say-so, without haggling or unwelcome correspondence.

In selling this cigar straight from my factory I save you three profits—salesman's, jobber's and retailer's. I also give you a cigar fresh from the workman's table, its full natural aroma unimpaired by being carried in stock by jobbers and retailers awaiting buyers.

Send $1, your name and address plainly written. I will forward the box of 50 at once, prepaid. This is not a sale unless the cigars please you; if they don't return the balance and get your money. Reference R. G. Dun. Address

HENRY DEHMEL, Dept. F, WHEELING, W. VA.

Nothing in It.—"Well," said Kwoter, "you know, 'faint heart ne'er won fair lady.'"

"Nonsense!" replied Miss Bright; "if the lady's heart isn't faint and she's willing to help him a little he can win every time."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Coming Some.—"You Americans don't appreciate art," said the man from abroad.

"We don't, eh?" rejoined the earnest patriot. "Why, we pay some opera singers more than we do baseball players!"—*Washington Star.*

Love at First Sight.—Love (to his beloved)—"Do not, I beseech you, refuse my hand. My life is insured for two hundred thousand marks, and if you accept me I am sure I shall not survive very long."—*Simplicissimus.*

Never Graduate.—"Experience," said the wise person, "is the best teacher."

"Yes," answered Mrs. Torkins sadly; "but when it comes to horse races, some people go on taking postgraduate courses all their lives."—*Washington Star.*

A Good Guess.—Teacher (after reading the "Charge of the Light Brigade")—"Who were the six hundred referred to in the verse, 'Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred'?"

Pupil—"I expect they were dentists, ma'am."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Work no Place for Him.—Pastor—"Why are you not at work, John?"

John (with a pot of beer in his hand)—"The doctor has ordered me to do something that will make me sweat."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Appreciation.—"Some people," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, "can never be made to appreciate the value of religion."

"That's right," replied Mainchantz, the merchant; "they don't know how to catch the church trade at all."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Shakespeare and the Easter Hat.—"Shakespeare wrote for all time."

"For instance?"

"Take his expression: 'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a barn-door, yet 'twill serve.' How well that describes a 1908 spring hat!"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Improving.—"But how about political reform?" asked the man who had been living abroad for a good many years. "Are you making any headway?"

"I should say we were," replied the solid citizen. "It is no longer a disgrace to be mentioned as a candidate for alderman."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Badly Needed.—Policeman—"Heavy downpour this morning."

Milkman (who has left the lid off his milk-can)—"Yes, but it's badly needed. We could do with a lot more to do any good."—*London Opinion.*

Beyond Endurance.—"You allege cruel and inhuman treatment?" inquiringly said the attorney. "Just tell me, please"—

"Yes, sir!" snapt the feminine and sharp-featured petitioner for a divorce. "Why, actually, whenever I try to start an argument with him, he grins and agrees with me!"—*Puck.*

Such Is Fame.—Young Actor—"My Faust seems to be a failure. Poor Goethe!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Motherly Interest.—Lady of Title (to the nurse)—"They tell me my baby boy is a perfect beauty; please do let me take one look at him."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

SURBRUG COMPANY
ARCADIA
MIXTURE
MAKERS NEW YORK

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

The tobacco with a regret.

The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.

The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE.

If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

If you are a devotee send us a eulogy.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

The Sanitary Pipe

Patent Pending
NICOTINE WELL
SALIVA WELL

Best French Briar—Hard Rubber, Removable Stem. The most scientific and healthful pipe ever made. Separate wells for saliva and nicotine, and a bowl device (see cut) *which prevents tobacco* from settling in bottom of bowl and becoming soaked or clogged. Cannot possibly become rank like ordinary pipes. THE TOBACCO IS ALWAYS DRY, thus insuring a cool, clean, dry smoke. No biting the tongue.

Price $1.00 postpaid. Your money back if not perfectly satisfactory. Slip a dollar bill into an envelope now.

Booklet and club offer on request.

SANITARY PIPE CO., 107 Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD

Combined with The *Rosenthal* Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, Spanish** or **Italian.**

Send for testimonials, booklet and letter.

THE LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

802 Metropolis Building, Broadway and 16th Street, New York

WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A MAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE
WHAT A WOMAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE

Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by *medical authorities everywhere.*

Four books to boys and men.	Four books to girls and women.
"Young Boy."	**"Young Girl."**
"Young Man."	**"Young Woman."**
"Young Husband."	**"Young Wife."**
"Man of Forty-five."	***"Woman of Forty-five."***

$1 a copy each, post free. Table of contents free.

Vir Publishing Co 1072 Land Title Bldg Phila Pa

Rebuffed.—"Sir, I am looking for a little succor."

"Do I look like one?"—*Washington Herald.*

Wasted Caution.—CHURCH—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

CHAPELL—"My wife put it there to remind me to post her letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—*London Opinion.*

Queer.—THE MAN OF EASE—"When I compare the one or two creditors I have with the millions and millions of people to whom I owe nothing, I wonder why in the world those fellows make such a confounded fuss about it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Way.—"That orator says he feels that he can never repay his constituents for the honor they have conferred on him."

"Yes," answered the voter, "that's his polite way of telling us we needn't expect much from him in the way of actual work."—*Washington Star.*

Obedient.—WIFE—"You are going shooting with a cold like that? No, I couldn't let you go possibly."

HUSBAND—"O, but I promised you a hare. At least I must go and countermand it."—*Lustige Blaetter.*

His Last Stand.—"So Nelson is dead. What killed him?"

"You know he had one foot in the grave?"

"Yes."

"Well, some one pulled his leg."—*Harper's Weekly.*

How Did He?—BOY—"Shall ye be 'ere tomorrer, mister?"

IMPRESSIONIST—"No, my lad. The picture is finished now."

BOY—"Finished? Aw, 'ow do ye tell when it be finished then?"—*The Bystander.*

Seventy Times Seven.—From a Paris paper we take the following conversation in a police court:

THE PRESIDENT—"It appears from your record that you have been thirty-seven times previously convicted."

THE PRISONER (sententiously)—"Man is not perfect."—*Home Herald.*

Not Bigoted.—Quoth the married philosopher, with an introspective smile: "I think my wife is an angel. She thinks I am a brute. Possibly both of us may be mistaken."—*Sunday Magazine.*

Still More Miraculous.—"In choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—*Home Herald.*

After the First Night.—SECOND CAMPER—"Where do you think I'd better pitch my tent?"

FIRST CAMPER (tangled, mosquito bitten, and tripping over a stake)—"Right over that cliff."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Dangerous.—"But you confess, papa," protested the beautiful girl when the father showed indications of a desire to withhold his consent, "that you do not know of a single, solitary thing that is in the least derogatory to his reputation."

"That's just it," replied the old gentleman. "I don't like the idea of bringing any one into my family who is so infernally sly as all that."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Doubt.—"Isn't running for office a contagious disease?"

"I don't know about that. It isn't always catching."—*Baltimore American.*

(*Continued on page 625*)

DID you ever stop to think how many letters written on a Smith Premier are carried every day by postmen all over the United States?

WE have taught over 300,000 users to be dissatisfied with any typewriter that does not measure up to the

Smith Premier Typewriter

THE SMITH PREMIER
TYPEWRITER CO.
Syracuse, N. Y. Branches everywhere.

Don't waste your own precious time trying to solve Business Problems which other men have met and solved!

One hundred and twelve of the world's master business men have written a substantial, ten-book library—2193 pages—1497 Vital Business Secrets.

They have squeezed out the costly experience of their whole business lives, and put it in these ten books for you.

In these books they have put the best of all they know about such subjects as

—How to Manage a Business
—How to Sell Goods
—How to Get Money by Mail
—How to Buy at Rock-bottom
—How to Collect Money
—How to Stop Cost Leaks
—How Meet and Handle Men
—How to Get and Hold a Position
—How to Advertise a Business
—How to Devise Office Systems

And so on, through all the problems of business. No matter how near the bottom, or how near the top of business you are, you will find in these books the answer to your present day perplexities.

That you may fully realize the value of these books, a booklet has been published describing, explaining, picturing the work.

Pages 2 and 3 of this booklet tell about managing businesses both great and small.

Pages 4 and 5 deal with credits, collections and with rock-bottom purchasing.

Pages 6 and 7 with handling and training men.

Pages 7 to 12 with salesmanship, with advertising, with the marketing of goods through salesmen, dealers and by mail.

Pages 12 to 15 with the great problem of securing the highest market price for your services—no matter what your line.

And the last page tells how you may get a complete set—bound in handsome half-morocco, contents in colors—for less than your daily smoke or shave, almost as little as your daily newspaper.

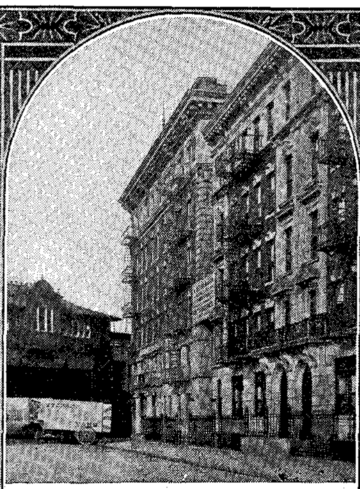
FREE—ASK

Simply send us a postal, and ask for our free, illustrated, 9,059-word Business Booklet, which tells how this Priceless Business Experience, squeezed from the lives of 112 big, successful men may be made yours—yours to boost your salary, yours to increase your profits. Sending for this free booklet binds you to nothing, involves no obligation; yet it may be the means of starting you on the road to better things.

Surely you will not deny yourself this privilege, when it involves only the risk of a postal—a penny! Then send today to

SYSTEM, Dept. 96, 151-153 Wabash Ave., Chicago

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING
COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY



A-RE-CO APARTMENTS

Your Money is Worth 6%

Are you getting it? Or are you dividing it with a middle-man?

THREE or four per cent. implies a middle-man's profit. You can get both the interest paid and the middle-man's profit, with equal or better security, through the 6% GOLD BONDS of the American Real Estate Company. These bonds combine liberal return, unquestionable safety and cash availability.

THIS is a simple and time-tried proposition — safely *investing* your money, instead of safely *loaning* it, in the most profitable conservative business in the world—selected New York real estate.

FOR twenty years the American Real Estate Company has paid 6% to thousands of investors. Our assets of over $10,500,000, including Capital and Surplus of over $1,600,000, prove the earning power and conservatism of our business. These bonds are offered in two forms:

6% Coupon Bonds
For Income Earning
6% Accumulative Bonds
For Income Saving

Write to-day for details, including map showing location of Company's properties.

American Real Estate Company
504 Night and Day Bank Building
527 Fifth Avenue. New York City

SIX PER CENT

Our carefully selected first mortgage loans net you six per cent interest payable semi-annually. 32 years' experience. Large assortment to select from. Write for particulars and information.

PERKINS & COMPANY, Lawrence, Kans.

6%

THE Certificates of Deposit issued by this bank yield 6% per annum and afford absolute safety for deposits.
Please write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
BILLINGS, MONT.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices, allowing Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalog V.
Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St, Chicago

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(*Continued from page 604.*)

progress "has been persistent and continuous throughout the history of the country," and has been due to three causes—the "vast natural wealth of the country" and the attractions offered to labor and to capital at home and abroad. *The Statist* says further:

> "We have no doubt in our own minds that the United States is capable of producing at least twice as much wealth as it is at present creating. So far as agriculture is concerned, the limit of American production is not likely to be reached for many generations. The mineral resources of the country are equally abundant. Only in the matter of forests are there any signs of exhaustion, and, provided that intelligent measures are taken in the matter of reafforestation, even in this respect the limits of production would be very far distant."

Noting conditions for the week ending April 11, *Bradstreets* says, "tho irregular, the developments have been in the direction of improvement." *Dun's Review* for the same period reports that the gain in commercial conditions for the first quarter has been maintained, altho progress is slow. Still, "the outlook for future business is brighter because of the almost unanimous reports of satisfactory crop prospects."

It appears that winter wheat is in a 91.3 per cent. condition, which is exceptionally high, having been equaled in the April estimates in the past ten years only on three occasions. Two of those three fine years "produced wheat crops beyond all previous precedent," says the New York *Evening Post*. That paper proceeds to consider what a great wheat crop may, or may not, mean to the business of the country:

> "Panics have come when harvests were abundant, as with the wheat crop of 1873, and they have failed to come when harvests ran short, as with our corn crop of 1901, and our wheat crop of 1881. Furthermore, panics and panic depression have frequently occurred, on given occasions, in one part of the world and not in another, as with the English panic of 1890 and the French panic of 1882, showing that the world's crops could hardly have been the primary cause.
>
> "Nevertheless, no one denies that good crops or poor crops exert a substantial influence on prosperity, even in favorable times; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that they must play some part in mitigating or aggravating a period of depression. What a lucky harvest can do by way of averting panic and panic depression, was shown in 1891. The result was an enormous export, a quick reversal of the foreign exchanges, import of $50,000,000 gold, revival of business confidence, and postponement of the panic for two years."

ATTRACTIVE STOCKS AND BONDS

Prominent newspapers and periodicals continue to print lists of railway and industrial stocks and bonds which, at present prices for purchase and rates of dividend paid, yield to the purchaser good annual returns. One of the latest appeared in the New York *Herald* for April 14. It is given below. Readers must bear in mind always that the danger point with stocks is the rate of dividend. Will it continue the same?

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING
COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

Converting Investments Into Cash

While it is not always essential, it is nevertheless desirable that an investment should possess either an active or at least a reasonably broad market. Of course, where a sum of money is invested with the object of securing the largest amount of income compatible with safety of principal, it is frequently deemed advisable to sacrifice some degree of marketability for the sake of greater revenue.

However, it is our belief, based upon many years' experience, that at least a part of a given sum of money should be restricted to the purchase of securities that can be readily sold in the event of a future contingency making it necessary to quickly convert the investment into cash. This applies especially to the surplus funds of business men, which, broadly speaking, should not be placed in securities having practically no market whatsoever.

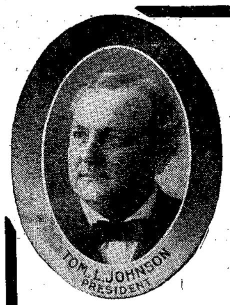
Our 8-page circular No. 454 describes a carefully selected group of bonds suitable for the most discriminating buyers.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
Investment Bankers
William and Pine Streets New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCING AN ENTERPRISE
By FRANCIS COOPER

A practical book describing clearly and plainly the method of securing money for enterprises. Vol. I tells how to investigate, protect and capitalize an enterprise; Vol. II how to prepare and present it to secure money, together with discussion of prospectuses, guaranteed stock, employment of promoters, commissions, underwriting, etc. Free from advertising and the only successful work on promotion. Second edition, 540 pages. Buckram binding, charges paid, $4.00. *Send for pamphlet and list of business books.*

THE RONALD PRESS CO.
Rooms 33-35, 229 Broadway, New York



OUR BANK MONEY-ORDER PLAN OF BANKING BY MAIL

is the safest, most convenient and fairest to depositors ever devised. From the moment your money reaches us

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

is paid upon it. Your funds are always on deposit, always working for you, yet when you need money you can have our

BANK MONEY ORDERS

CASHED ANYWHERE—AT ANY TIME, with interest added. The plan is new, the latest and best idea known to modern banking practice. Our Booklet "P" tells all about it. Write for one today.

THE DEPOSITORS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
Tom L. Johnson, *President*
CLEVELAND, OHIO

RAILWAY SHARES.

Name.	Yearly div.	price. 1906	Net income. 1906	Last price.	Present net income.
Atch.	5	110½	5.42	76	6.57
B. & O.	6	125⅛	4.79	83½	7.19
Cent. of N. J.	8	239⅞	3.33	174	4.59
Ches. & Ohio	1	65⅝	1.52	32	3.13
Ch., M. & St. Paul	7	199⅝	3.51	117¾	5.94
C. & Northwest.	7	240	2.82	147	4.76
D. & H.	9	234¾	3.83	152⅝	5.89
D. & Rio G. pf.	5	91½	5.46	53	9.43
G. Northern pf.	7	348	2.06	124½	5.62
Ill. Central	7	184½	3.79	123⅞	5.65
L. & N.	6	156½	3.82	101½	5.92
Mo., K. & T. pf.	4	76	5.26	58½	6.83
N. Y. Cent.	5	156¼	3.84	98⅜	5.09
N. Y., N. H. & H.	8	204¾	3.23	134	5.97
N. Y., O. & West	2	57¼	3.49	32¾	6.12
N. Pacific	7	232½	3.02	126¼	5.54
Penna	7	147½	4.74	117½	5.95
P., C., C. & St. L.	4	87	4.59	70	5.72
Reading	4	164	2.44	104¾	3.82
South. Pac.	6	97½	6.16	73¼	8.18
Un. Pacific	10	195⅜	5.12	127½	7.85

INDUSTRIALS.

Name.	Yearly div.	price. 1906	Net income. 1906	Last price.	Present net income.
Am. Car & F. pf.	7	105	6.66	94½	7.41
Am. Loco. pf.	7	120¼	5.82	91½	7.65
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	7	130	5.38	96¼	7.27
Am. Sugar	7	157	4.46	126½	5.53
Am. Tel. & Tel.	8	144⅝	5.53	112¾	7.10
Am. Tobacco pf	6	109	5.50	89½	6.70
Cent. Leather pf.	7	107½	6.51	87	8.05
Gen. Electric	8	184	4.34	133	6.02
Nat. Lead pf.	7	106¼	6.58	95	7.37
U. S. Steel	2	50¼	3.98	33⅝	5.95
U. S. Steel pf.	7	113¼	6.17	98⅜	7.11

A writer in *The Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia (April 11) discusses three kinds of investment bonds—the long term, the medium term convertible, and the short term. A long-term bond he explains as one that "extends over a considerable period of years and keeps your money employed all that time; as, for example, a bond which does not mature until 1950 or 1960." He prints a list of active bonds of this kind, each of which pays at least 4 per cent. a year (the average savings-bank rate of interest), and whose yield is 4 per cent., or better. By "active" bonds he means "bonds that are readily marketable and may be sold almost instantly on the New York Stock Exchange should the emergency arise for their sale." His list, with the market price at the time he wrote, the interest rate, and the yield on the money invested, is as follows:

Railroad	Price.	Rate.	Yield.
Atchison, Gen. Mort., due 1995	96½	4	4.15
B. & O. First Mort., due 1948	97	4	4.15
Ches. & O. Gen. Mort., due 1992	98½	4½	4.55
R. I. First and Refunding, due 1934	84	4	5.05
C., B. & Q. (Ill. Div.) Mort., due 1949	98½	4	4.10
L. & N. Unified Mort., due 1940	94¾	4	4.30
M., K. & T. First Mort., due 1990	94	4	4.25
South. Pac. First Cons. Refund., due 1955	87⅝	4	4.65
Reading Gen. Mort., due 1997	94	4	4.25
No. Pac. Prior Lien, due 1997	99	4	4.

The advantages of the long-term bond are that it "employs your money safely and profitably for a long time," that it is "as far removed as possible from the shifting changes of the market," and that it "relieves the investor of the task of soon reinvesting his money."

The convertible bond gives the investor "stability and good returns," but this is "for a period of moderate length." It is "essentially a business man's investment because the bond can be converted into stock," and hence it offers two kinds of investment, first, as a bond, paying a stipulated rate of interest each year; second as a stock investment. It is only profitable to convert the bond, however, "when the price of the stock rises above the price which is the basis of conversion; as, for example, when a stock whose conversion basis is 125 rises above that price.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

6% INTEREST ON FIRST MORTGAGE FARM LOANS

Real Estate is the basis of all wealth. Stocks and Bonds may shrink and fade into thin air, but the value of **Agricultural Land** seldom depreciates, on the contrary it is ever advancing.

We make loans on **Farm Lands** in the richest and most prosperous part of North Dakota, which will net the investor 6%—no charge for collecting and remitting interest.

Abstract of title submitted for examination and approval. We make the guarantee of 6%, and furnish the security to make good. Correspondence solicited.

OAKES NATIONAL BANK, Oakes, North Dakota

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Can be bought To yield from 4½ TO 5%

Send for list

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. C, Columbus, O.

Our circulation is concentrated among the consequential, influential men in 20,135 cities and towns. Financial announcements in our columns, consequently, are read by the most substantial classes of investors.

6% Bonds at Par

9 Miles from Denver, Colo.

begins an area of farming land stretching half way to the celebrated Greeley and Longmont region (the best known irrigation district in the world) which is the basis of an issue of bonds now owned and offered by us, viz.:

6% Land Secured Bonds

due each year from 3 to 11 years. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. Denominations—$100, $500, and $1,000 (Orders accepted for single bonds) issued by the

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.

which company has acquired and merged into one system the properties of 9 active, operating irrigation companies in the immediate vicinity of Denver, thus enduing the company with some of the earliest water rights in Colorado, dating back over 40 years—others 30 years.

These are rights or priorities to the direct river flow and also to the flood waters of the principal streams of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and, besides, tapping the Fraser, the principal river on the western slope. Water stored in reservoirs for use in the late summer when the streams fail is of inestimable value to sugar beets and other crops. *Stored Water is Stored Wealth.*

Security Under the Bonds

Primarily, mortgage liens on the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company's system, including water rights, canals, reservoirs, sites, etc., and all properties now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the Company, conservatively estimated worth

Two Million to Three Million Dollars

Secondly, collateral security in the form of mortgage liens upon the lands to which the water is to be applied, derived from sales of reservoir stock representing water rights sufficient for the land, and by the water stock itself, which is not delivered to purchaser until he has completed his payment.

The farmer has ten years in which to pay for a perpetual water right at the rate of $50 per acre. The deed of trust securing the bonds provides that these mortgage liens given to secure the payments for water rights shall be deposited with the **American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Trustee,** in the ratio of *one and one-quarter times* the amount of the bonds issued, which ratio must be maintained during the life of the bonds.

The value of the collateral security therefore may be stated as follows:

As security for every $1,000 bond the trustee bank holds $1,250 mortgage liens upon farm land estimated worth with water over $3,000, or security equal to THREE TIMES the amount of the bonds, in addition to the responsibility of the Company.

The Denver-Greeley District

This is said to be the richest agricultural community in the world, producing the highest quality of sugar beets, potatoes and other farm products.

These securities are unparalleled in attractiveness in the history of irrigation in the United States in the following respects:

FIRST, *Location:* Viz., immediately adjoining the City of Denver, the most beautiful city in the West—the capital of the state, the second largest city between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, with over 200,000 people, twelve or fifteen railroad systems, constituting Denver the principal distributing point for the whole Rocky Mountain region extending from Montana to Northern Texas, affording a ready market for all that can be produced in a radius of many miles, giving a potential value to these lands beyond that of any irrigated section east of California

SECOND, *Comparative values:* In other irrigated sections fruit lands command from $300 to $2,000 per acre; farming land from $100 to $350 per acre. These values exist in isolated and sparsely settled localities.

Adjoining the land in question on the south and west the above prices prevail, but as a basis for estimating the value of the security under these bonds, we have taken $100 per acre only as the land value. The actual selling price is considerably above this figure and advancing constantly.

Purpose of Bond Issue

These land mortgages are discounted to make available the funds of the Company for the further extension of i canals, and for the construction of the Standley Reservoir—the 10th and largest in the system; in other words, to realize, within reasonable restrictions, upon the assets of the Company.

Expert reports by Dr. Elwood Mead, Chief of United States Government Irrigation Investigations Department, and J. G. White & Co., Engineers and Contractors, New York, also illustrated booklet, will be furnished upon request.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Municipal Bonds

First National Bank Building, Chicago

FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

3

Trowbridge & Niver Co.
First National Bank Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

Please send copy of report, illustrated pamphlet and further particulars regarding Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company 6% bonds.

Name..............................

Street and No..............................

Town.......................... State ....

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING
COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

AN UNUSUALLY STRONG
INVESTMENT
IN SMALL DENOMINATIONS
$100 $500 $1,000

First Mortgage 6%
Guaranteed Gold Bonds

Secured by: First Mortgage on Rich Agricultural Land
Protected by: United States Government Legislation

GUARANTEED BY
American Water Works and Guarantee Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paid-up Capital and Surplus, $3,600,000
Established 1882

For further reference write to

First National Bank Commonwealth Trust Co.
Second National Bank Colonial Trust Co.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Circular and handsomely illustrated volume, "Irrigation," mailed free upon request.

H. M. Payson & Co., Portland, Me.
Battles, Heye & Harrison W. H. Trumbull & Co.
131 South 5th Street 35 Congress Street
Philadelphia, Pa. Boston, Mass.

Municipal & Corporation Securities Co.
349 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. L. L. McCLELLAND, Sec. and Treas.

TAX BONDS
Netting 3¾ to 5¾%
Denominations $100, $250, $500 and $1,000

We offer a wide selection of State, City, County, Village.

Our 18 years' record—no losses and customers in thirty-one States—appeals to conservative investors.

Our offerings include:
$100,000 St. Louis, Missouri, 4%.
85,000 St. Joseph, Mo. (School), 4%
15,000 Topeka, Kansas, 4½%
50,000 Little Rock, Ark. (School), 5%
25,000 Texarkana, Ark. (School), 6%
55,000 Butler County, Mo. (Drain), 6%
70,000 Bates County, Mo. (Drain), 6%
30,000 Monona County, Ia. (Drain), 6%
And many other issues.

Send for our Booklet D, "An Argument for Tax Bonds"

All legal opinions by well known attorneys.

Get your name on our mailing list.

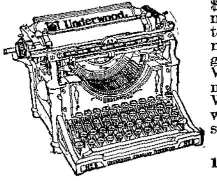
St. Louis, Chicago, New York and other Eastern and Western references.

WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.
229 Merchants-Laclede Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

6%
Our Certificates of Deposit are secured by first mortgages on improved real estate and guaranteed by the capital and surplus of the Company.
Write for Booklet "F"

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS



$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered shipped subject to examination.

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EX.
142 Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The basis on which the conversion can be made profitable depends on the price you pay for the bond. If you buy it below par you do not have to wait until the basis mentioned in the bond is reached."

The writer particularizes as follows as to some well-known convertible bonds:

"Pennsylvania Railroad 3½ per cent. convertible, due in 1915; convertible into stock of the company at $75 a share (par value being $50). Since the stock is selling at 118 for the full share of $100, or $59 for the half share, it would not be profitable to convert now. Since this bond may now be bought at about 90½ and interest (which would make the yield as a bond about 5.10 per cent.), the actual conversion basis for the half shares would be when the stock sold at about 68.

"Atchison 5 per cent. convertible, due in 1917; convertible into common stock on the basis of ten shares of stock, par value of $100, for each $1,000 bond. Thus, par is the basis of conversion, but the stock is now selling at 74, and a conversion would be unwise, for the price of the bond is 96 and interest, which would make the yield as a bond 5.65 per cent.

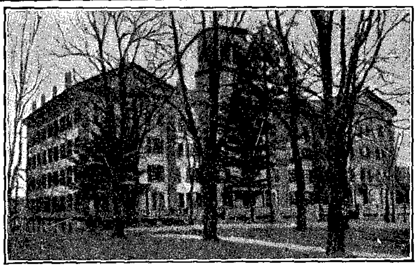
"Union Pacific Convertible 4 per cent., due in 1929; convertible into common stock at $175 a share. The price at the time this is written is 84 and interest, which would make the yield, as a bond, about 5.30 per cent. The stock is selling at about 125. Thus the actual conversion basis for profit would be when the stock has risen above 147."

Discussing the short-term note the writer cites as "the first and most important inducement that it affords a very high yield." But this high yield "only lasts a comparatively short time, and the investor is forced to seek new employment for his money and run the risk of getting less return than before." He continues:

"Just now the principal form of short-term investment is the short-term note which runs from one to five years.

"The notes of such well-known railroads as the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania, and Louisville & Nashville, all 5 per cent. and maturing in 1910, may be bought at the time this article is written at prices to make the yield range from 5.25 to 5.60 per cent. Notes like the American Telephone & Telegraph 5 per cent., due in 1910, yield 6.75 per cent.; while the notes of public-service corporations of good earning capacity yield 7½ and 8 per cent. Industrial notes yield as much as 10.30 per cent.

"Short-term notes are suitable for people who will need their funds within a few years; as, for example, those who may want money to put into a business or meet a mortgage in 1910."



For Sale at a Bargain
AT CLAVERACK, Near Hudson, N. Y.

The property known as Hudson River Institute. It consists of 20 acres of land and two large buildings, containing about 250 rooms. Suitable for Summer Boarding House, School, Sanitarium, Home for Convalescents, Aged People, or Orphan Asylum. Very healthy. Good spring water. Pond, gymnasium, and athletic field on premises. Price $12,000. Address

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, Yonkers, N. Y.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING
COLUMNS OPEN TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ONLY

FIDELITY & SURETY
BONDS

We offer the most improved and up-to-date contracts and we pay all losses immediately. We have no political affiliations.

Write for Particulars

Empire State Surety Co.
86 William St. • New York
Offices in all important cities

INVESTIGATE YOUR INSURANCE

An actuary of 30 years' experience will, for a nominal fee, give uninfluenced advice on any questions pertaining to Life Insurance.

Do you know what your present policy gives you and whether it is what you asked and paid for?

Are you thinking of taking a policy and are uncertain what kind is best for you?

As former Actuary of the Iowa Insurance Dept., I can give you expert advice. I accept no compensation from companies or agents.

Policies can be sent care of the Iowa Nat. Bank, Des Moines, if desired.

Correspondence invited.

FREDERIC S. WITHINGTON
General Consulting Actuary
1032 Fleming Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

6% FOR OVER THIRTEEN YEARS
this company has been in business.

It has regularly paid 6 per cent. on Certificates of Deposit running for two years—5 per cent. interest on Savings Accounts, subject to withdrawal without notice at any time—And the fact that during all these years it has constantly grown stronger and stronger is positive evidence that its business methods are thoroughly sound and conservative.

LET US SEND YOU THE BOOK
giving full details as to this Company's responsibility, methods, etc.

There isn't a sounder, more convenient and at the same time profitable investment anywhere than our 6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit.

Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Company
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Cross-eyed Drama.—With perfect apathy the village resident listened to the city visitor's account of the joys and excitement of life in town. "We get everything here that is worth seeing," said the villager. "Why, last week we had the champion brass band here, the week before the greatest cornet-player in the country, and this week we are going to have a great production of the drama, 'Lewis the Cross-Eye.' I tell you that is going to be tiptop."

"What did you say was the name of the play?" asked the visitor.

"Here, have a look for yourself," said the proud villager, as he pulled out a grubby, much-folded program, announcing "a grand production of 'Louis XI.' "—*Le Temps.*

Too Much for the Old Man.—"Good morning, sir," said the artist, politely, "that's a perfect cow of yours down there in the field. I'd like to paint her if you don't mind."

"By heck!" exclaimed Farmer Korntop; "I reckon ye won't. Git outer hyar! I'm tired o' you 'Perkins' Purple Pills' fellers."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Hard Lines.—Tess—"Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her."

Jess—"Yes; but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it 'Lines on Mabel's Face.' "—*Philadelphia Press.*

Learning Early.—A Sunday-school teacher had been telling her class the story of the Good Samaritan. When she asked them what the story meant, a little boy said, "It means that when I am in trouble my neighbors must help me."—*The Universalist Leader*

A Safe Guess.—Ellerton—"I would like to know where all the bright girls of the past are."

Bronson—"I should say that some of them are administering cautious doses of paregoric to the bright girls of the future."—*Christian Word.*

Spent It All.—Amazed at the brevity of little four-year-old Gracie's nap, her mother asked her why she awakened so soon. "Why," replied Gracie, looking up in childish astonishment, "I slept all the sleep I had."—*The Universalist Leader.*

Not His Fault.—A first-grade boy brought perfect spelling papers home for several weeks, and then suddenly began to miss five and six out of ten.

"How's this, son?" asked his father.

"Teacher's fault," replied the boy.

"How is it the teacher's fault?"

"She moved the little boy that sat next to me."—*Christian Leader.*

Slippery.—Patience—"I see dainty Indian muslins are made from fibers of the banana-tree."

Patrice—"They ought to be easy to slip on."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

As Advertised.—"What's your time?" asked the old farmer of the brisk salesman.

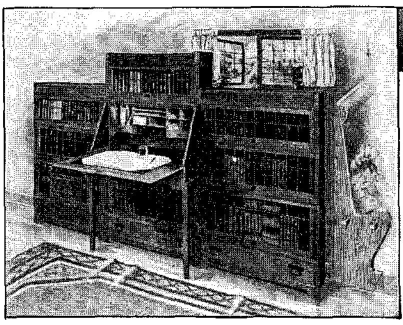
"Twenty minutes after five. What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the old farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked "Given away at 5.10."—*Judge.*

Or Wept.—Poet—"What do you think of this little poem of mine, 'She would not smile'?"

Editor—"I think if you had read the poem to her she would have smiled."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Spelling Reform.—"What I wants to see," said Uncle Eben, "is some kin' o' spellin' reforms foh dese here spells o' weather we's gettin'."—*Washington Star.*



Globe-Wernicke

Furniture for a library should be distinctive without being obtrusive.

Because it combines the elements of beauty and utility to such a marked degree, the Mission type of Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case appeals directly to people seeking correct ideas in library furniture.

This style, shown in the illustration, is furnished only in quartered oak and mahogany with plain, leaded and plate glass doors.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Cases are also made in two other styles known as **Standard** and **Ideal.**

It is the only sectional book-case made in **eight** different finishes of quartered oak and mahogany—graded in sizes to take any book published—and in lengths to fit most any space.

Carried in stock by nearly 1500 agents. Where not represented we ship on approval—freight paid. Write for catalogue. M-108.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

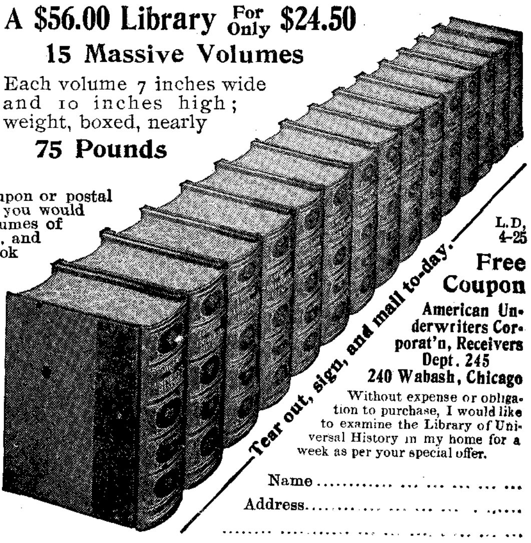
Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway cor. White
Chicago, 224-228 Wabash Ave. Boston, 91-93 Federal St.

Austin Organ Company

CAREFUL, painstaking attention to every detail of construction is insisted upon by the builders of the Austin Organ. Their strict adherence to this principle is in large measure responsible for the tonal and mechanical perfection of their instruments.

The Austin Organ Co. offer to the public the simplest, most reliable and durable instrument on the market—the outcome of years of patient study.

Dept. G - Hartford, Connecticut



Receivers Sale!

A $56.00 Library For Only $24.50

15 Massive Volumes

Each volume 7 inches wide and 10 inches high; weight, boxed, nearly

75 Pounds

Wonderful opportunity to get these fifteen magnificently bound volumes, comprising the Library of Universal History, **for less than half value.** The publishers have failed. We, as receivers, must dispose of enough sets to pay the obligations of the publishers. For a limited time we'll send you a set for free examination without asking you to pay 1c. down.

Send Us Your Address on the coupon or postal telling us you would like to receive for free examination the 15 volumes of the Library of Universal History in your home, and we will send them to you, charges prepaid. Look over these books for a week, and then if you decide that you do not want them *send them back to us at our expense.* If you wish to keep this superb work send only 50 cents, and $2.00 a month for twelve months—only $24.50 for this $56.00 library.

The Library of Universal History is a complete history of the whole world written by America's greatest historians and endorsed by America's greatest scholars. There are over 5,000 pages, 100 finely engraved maps and 700 full-page illustrations. Don't delay.

Write to us at once. Without obligation or expense we want you to examine this grand work in your home for a week before deciding. Write to-day.

American Underwriters Corporation
Receivers
Department 245—240 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Tear out, sign, and mail to-day.

L.D. 4-25

Free Coupon

American Underwriters Corporat'n, Receivers
Dept. 245
240 Wabash, Chicago

Without expense or obligation to purchase, I would like to examine the Library of Universal History in my home for a week as per your special offer.

Name ....

Address ....

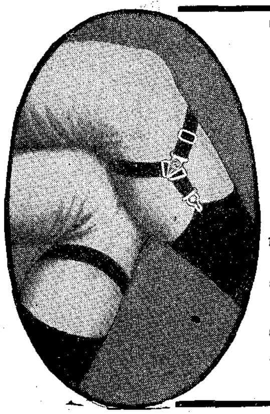
....

THE "BEST" LIGHT

The "Best" Lights are made of fewest possible parts; no wires to ground, no danger of asphyxiation, nothing to get out of order. ¶ Brighter than electricity, and costs less than kerosene. No grease, dirt or odor. ¶ Catalog and estimate of the cost of installing the "Best" System in church, public and office buildings, stores, factories, residences, etc., furnished on request. Any number of lights. Lamps from 100 to 2,000 candle power. ¶ Agents wanted everywhere. Write *to-day.*

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 EAST FIFTH ST., CANTON, OHIO

OWN YOUR OWN GAS PLANT



Brighton
FLAT CLASP
GARTERS

Whatever the position of the legs—crossed, walking, standing—the BRIGHTON Garter lies as **flat as a coin.**

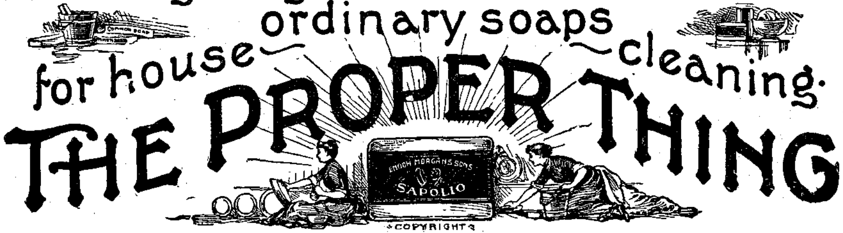
No metal parts touch the skin or clothing. Hence, irritation of the leg is impossible.

No pulling or tearing of the sock. The patented flat swivel clasp is as responsive as the needle of a compass.

No detaching of the garter. The grip will not let go unless you deliberately undo it.

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS are made of pure silk web in all standard colors, also in fancy striped and figured effects. **Price 25 Cents a Pair,** at your dealer's or sent direct on receipt of price.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Dept. "L," Philadelphia
Makers of "Brighton" Elastic and Leather Garters and "Pioneer" Suspenders.



"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.
THE PROPER THING
is SAPOLIO
=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

The **Shawknit** TRADE MARK. trade mark, which has been branded on the toes of our products for nearly thirty years, ***has a double value.***

It means your protection and ours against inferior substitutes.

It means that when you demand Shawknit socks from a dealer he has got to give them to you, or else admit that he is behind the times and does not carry the Shawknit line. ***When you buy from your dealer, look for the trade mark.***

If he doesn't carry Shawknit socks, then send your order, with remittance, to us and state size.

Shawknit socks are seamless, fast colors, and made from yarns combed and spun in ***our own mill,*** which we absolutely guarantee to be superior to the highest standard tests for strength and durability.

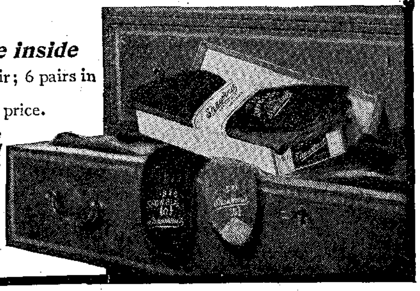
Ask your good dealer for Shawknit Socks.

Style 19S9. Solid fast Snowblack
Style 5P1. Oxford mixture, white inside

are two of our medium weight cotton socks. 25c. a pair; 6 pairs in box, $1.50; sizes, 9 to 11½ inclusive.
Sent to any address in U. S. upon receipt of price.

Our beautiful illustrated, colored catalogue shows styles and prices and gives useful and valuable stocking information. We want you to have it. Write for it to-day.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
4 Smith St., Lowell, Mass.



CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 10.—Three well-known anarchists and a cartload of dynamite are captured in Paris.

April 11.—The Japanese steamer *America* leaves Hongkong for San Francisco without a single package of Chinese goods, owing to the boycott.

The German armored cruiser *Blücher*, costing $6,915,000 and having a displacement of 15,000 tons, is launched at Kiel.

April 12.—The new British Cabinet is announced. There are few changes. David Lloyd-George is made Chancellor of the Exchequer, the post formerly held by Mr. Asquith; John Morley is made a peer, but retains his post as Secretary for India.

April 13.—The American Asiatic squadron is assembling at Subig Bay in preparation for its cruise on April 15 to the principal ports of China and Japan.

April 14.—The Danish Folkething adopts the government franchise bill which gives to women tax-payers the right to vote in communal elections.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

April 12.—Fire devastates the manufacturing, tenement, and retail districts of Chelsea, Mass., causing a loss of several million dollars and destroying many public buildings, churches, stores, and dwellings. Thirteen persons are killed and fifty injured.

April 13.—The New England Methodist Episcopal Conference votes in favor of removing the church ban from dancing, card-playing, and theater-going.

April 14.—The battle-ship fleet arrives at San Diego, Cal.

April 15.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in answer to a complaint of poor service, denies the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, alleging that the law creating that body is unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON.

April 11.—Treaties for determining the Canadian boundary and regulating the fisheries of the Great Lakes are signed at the State Department by Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce.

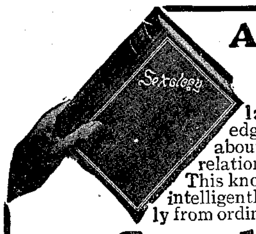
April 12.—It is said in Washington that President Roosevelt will spend a year after the expiration of his term in traveling abroad.

April 13.—Congress receives a message from the President vetoing a bill extending the time for building a dam across the Rainy River and denouncing the practise of giving away valuable national resources.

April 14.—A message from the President urging that four battle-ships instead of two be provided for, is read in both Houses.

Senator Foraker makes a long speech on the Brownsville affair.

April 15.—The proposition for four battle-ships, advocated by the President, is defeated in the House by a vote of 199 to 83; the Naval Committee's recommendation of two ships being adopted.



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"D. M.," Louisville, Ky.—The correct pronunciation of oaths is "odhz" and not "oths." That is the pronunciation recorded as correct by all the dictionaries to which we have access.

"T. M. S.," Amesbury, Mass.—"What is the chemical term for *terra alba*, and what is the substance used for?"

Terra alba is a clay used in pottery, chiefly for pipes; hence it is sometimes called *pipe-clay*. In chemistry it is an aluminum silicate.

"W. A. H.," Kansas City, Mo.—The preferred spelling of any word in a dictionary, when two or more forms are recorded, is always the form given first.

"E. G.," Passaic, N. J.—(1) A morganatic marriage may not exist simultaneously with a perfect marriage. Either one may take place, but not both. (2) The verb "to thank" may be followed by an object expresst or understood, or the object may precede it.

"Querist," Ulysses, Fla.—The word *hanway* is not in any of the dictionaries to which we have access. It is probably a playful allusion to Jonas Hanway, the traveler, who introduced the umbrella into London.

"G. D K.," Mandarin, Fla.—In the sentence you cite, the expression "anything else" is a substantive phrase. Taken separately, "anything" is a pronoun and "else" is an adverb. When used with pronouns and some nouns, "else" has the force of an adjective.

"V. McB. W.," Norfolk, Va.—The word "bric-a-brac" is correctly pronounced brik'a-brac"—i as in pin; the first a as in sofa, and the last as in at.

"X. L.," Cross Lake, Minn.—"What is *phenacetin*, and what effect does it have on the human system?"

Phenacetin is a white crystalline coal-tar compound used in medicine as an antipyretic, analgesic, or antirheumatic.

Constant Reader, Cleveland, O.—"What is the proper way to spell *Gunevarius?*"

If our correspondent refers to the violin-maker Giuseppe Antonio Guarneri of Cremona (1683-1745), the Latinized form of the name would be *Guarnerius*. We can not identify the name *Gunevarius*. Guarneri is sometimes referred to as Guarnieri.

"Mrs. M. D. W.," Pasadena, Cal.—The matter we quoted containing the Dutch idiom "Daus maar op" was quoted verbatim from Dr. Samuel Ramsey's work on the "English Language," p. 411. The words "maar op" are found in the "Nederlandsch-Engelsch Woordenboek," as in the phrase Fire away! "Schiet er *maar op* los!"

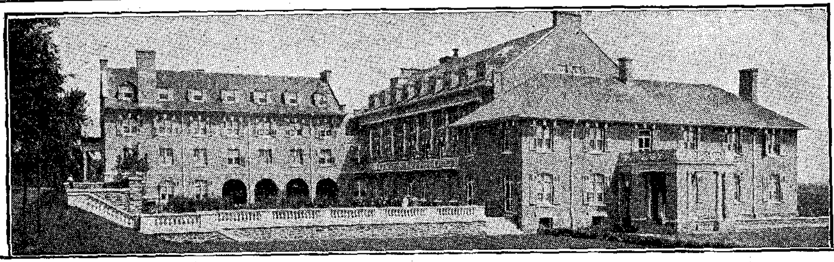
The difference between *piece* and *slice* is that, while a piece may be broken, a slice must be cut, or appear as if cut.

"R. E. W.," Wahuapitée, Ont.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of St. Louis? (2) Is the pronunciation you give the common practise among the educated people of that city? (3) What rule is generally followed in English-speaking countries in pronouncing such names as Louisburg and Louisville?"

(1) "Saint Louis" is pronounced in two ways—saint loo'is or loo'ee. (2) The first pronunciation is preferred, altho the second is quite allowable. (3) "Louisburg" is pronounced loo'is-burg. "Louisville" is pronounced loo'is-vil or loo'i-vil, preferably the former. There is no rule on the subject, but the tendency is to pronounce them as spelled (*e.g.*, Prairie du Chien, pray'ree du sheen; Fond du Lac, fond du lack).

MISS HESS' FRENCH SCHOOL
For Young Ladies
For Supplementary Study (18 years).
145 Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris, France.
Care Rev. Dr. MOTTET, 47 West 20th Street, New York.

The Literary Digest SCHOOL DIRECTORY



THE ELY SCHOOL For Girls
GREENWICH, CONN.
One of the best equipped schools for girls in the country. Beautifully located, overlooking Long Island Sound, and only 50 minutes from New York City. Building new and specially designed for the school. College preparatory and general course. Modeling, drawing, choral and sight singing included in every grade. Grounds 25 acres in area. Gymnasium. Outdoor sports. Catalogue on request.

Washington College

An ideal school for girls and young women, located on a beautiful estate of 10 acres, within the National Capital. Surrounded and within easy reach of the many and varied educational institutions for which Washington is famed. **Cultured** instructors; **delightful** home life; **refined** associations; **sight seeing** systematized; **social** advantages wholesome. Preparatory, Certificate and College Courses. Music, Art, Elocution. Catalogue on Request.
F. MENEFEE, President, 3rd and T Sts., N. E. Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts, Norton.
Wheaton Seminary for Young Women
Rev. Samuel V. Cole, A.M., D.D., President.
74th year begins Sept. 16th, 1908. Endowed. Certificates to college. Advanced courses for high-school graduates and others. Art and music. Native French and German. New dining hall and dormitories. Modern gymnasium, with resident instructor; tennis, basket-ball, field-hockey, etc. Steam and electricity. Healthful location within 30 miles of Boston. For catalogue and views, address
WHEATON SEMINARY, Norton, Mass.

Washington, D. C., 1651 Connecticut Ave.
Laise-Phillips School for Girls and Young Women
Honor system develops true womanliness and modest self-reliance. Elective or College Preparatory. Two years collegiate course for high school graduates. Art, Music, Native Language Teachers. Domestic Science.
Mrs. J. Sylvester Phillips, Prin.

District of Columbia, Washington, 1906 Florida Ave., N. W.
Gunston Hall
A beautiful Colonial Home School for Young Ladies. Illustrated catalogue.
Mr. and Mrs. Beverley R. Mason, Principals.
Miss E. M. Clark, LL.A., Associate Principal.

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls.
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 6, 1908.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness

Saint John's Summer Cavalry School
A school of recreation.
Complete equipment for sports and pleasures of a boy's summer vacation.
Tutoring if desired.
Constant supervision. Apply to
WILLIAM VERBECK, Saint John's, Manlius, N. Y.

Peekskill Academy
76th Year begins Sept. 22. Over 3,000 Former Students.
College Preparatory. Cottages and Dormitories.
Enrollment UPPER SCHOOL, Ages (15-19) 118
(1908) LOWER SCHOOL, Ages (11-14) 41
For catalogue address
THE PRINCIPALS, Lock Box D, Peekskill, N. Y.

WELLESLEY SCHOOL for BOYS
Wellesley, Massachusetts
Offers an unusual plan of education. Send for Catalogue.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION Mind, Body, Voice—has led in methods of teaching speaking for 25 years. Come to headquarters. **Summer Terms.** Send for Dr. Curry's **new books "FOUNDATIONS," "BROWNING,"** etc.
Address the Pres., **S. S. CURRY**, Litt.D.
301 Pierce Building, - BOSTON, MASS.

Ohio Conservatory of Music
223 West Seventh St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Offers unrivalled opportunities for the study of Music, Dramatic Art, Painting. Faculty of specialists. Delightful home life. Students may enter at any time. Summer term. Fifty scholarships. For catalogue address **Mrs. E. C. GRANINGER, Directress.**

Massachusetts, Natick.
Walnut Hill School
A college preparatory school for girls. Seventeen miles from Boston. Miss CONANT, Miss BIGELOW or the Secretary will be at the school on Wednesdays of July and August.

New York, New York, 2042 Fifth Avenue.
Mrs. Helen M. Scoville's School for Girls. Classical School.
Music, Art, Languages. Home care and social life. Special and regular studies. Out-door exercise. Annex in Paris. Open all year.
Summer Travel Party, sailing June 6, 1908.

New York. Briarcliff Manor.
Miss Knox's School for Girls.
The next school year will open on Thursday the 8th of October. Terms $1,000 per year. Address
Miss Mary Alice Knox, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

The Catharine Aiken School
FOR GIRLS
Stamford, Conn., Near New York City.
Address Mrs. Harriet Beecher Scoville Devan, A.B. (Wellesley)

STOCKBRIDGE HALL 8th YEAR.
College Preparatory and Home School for Girls.
ALICE DUFOUR, A.M. (Columbia), Principal, YARMOUTH, ME.

15th SUMMER SESSION—1908
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
8 Weeks—June 22 to August 14
Arts, Engineering, Medicine, Law, Pharmacy
Over 225 courses for Teachers, Graduates, Undergraduates. Preparatory courses. University credit given. Expenses low. Delightful location. 1064 students last summer. For particulars address **EDWARD H. KRAUS, Sec'y, 812 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.**

New Jersey, Montclair, 43 Walden Place.
Montclair Academy 22d year under same headmaster. Military organization. Gymnasium and swimming pool. "Your Boy and Our School" is a little book which will interest parents, no matter where their sons are educated.
John G. MacVicar, A.M.

New Jersey, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware.
BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE
Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation.
Illustrated book and school paper.
Rev. T. H. Landon, A.M., D.D., Prin.; Lieut.-Col. T. D. Landon, Comm'd't

CAMP ALGONQUIN
Asquam Lake, N. H. A select camp for manly boys. Tutoring, outdoor sports. Personal supervision. Twenty-third year begins June 26. Circulars sent on application.
EDWIN DeMERITTE, 180 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ART COLONY ON THE COAST OF MAINE
Rest, Recreation and Study. Six Instructors.
Write to **A. G. RANDALL,**
ART CLUB, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND *the* SCHOOL WANTED
by writing SCHOOL AGENCY, 826-41 Park Row, New York

A RARE BARGAIN

Regular Price - $40.00
Special Price - 22.00

Save $18

Several months ago we secured a limited edition of **Muhlbach's Library of Historical Romances** which we offered to our subscribers at the low price of $22.00—payable in small, easy instalments. The regular price of this edition of the books was $40.00, and the **big saving of $18.00** which we were able to effect was an inducement which was instantly appreciated, and the books were all sold out. The price at which we sold these beautiful volumes represents little more than cost to manufacturer. In fact, one manufacturer is now offering Muhlbach's Historical Romances "without the middleman's profit"—"direct-from-our-factory-to-your-home"—at a considerably higher price than we asked!

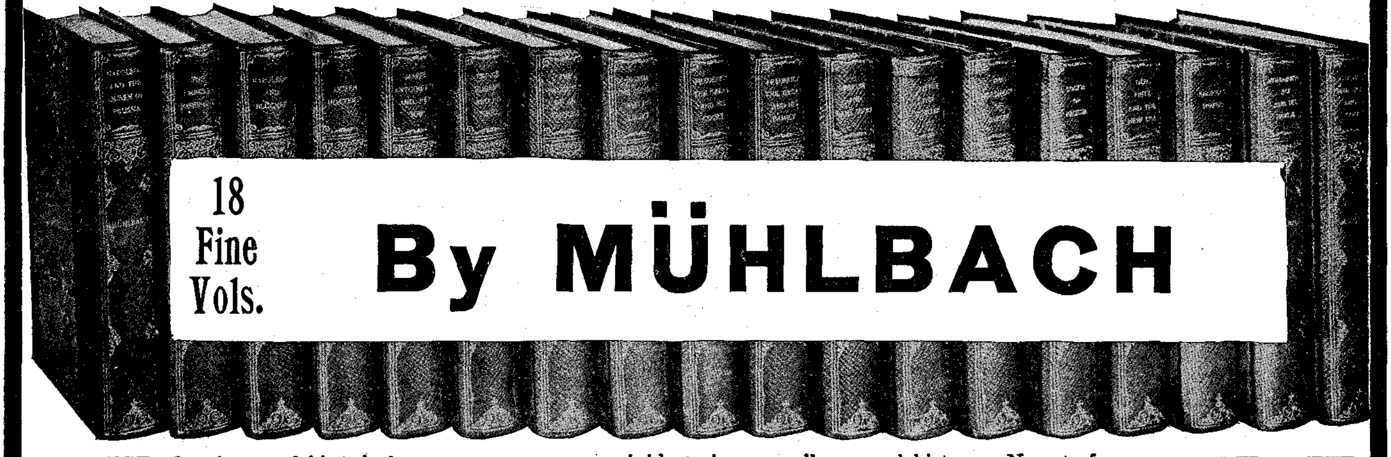
We now have an opportunity of securing another edition of these great books, but in order to offer them at our former low price—$22.00—we must buy 2,000 sets.

OUR OFFER: Despite the advance in material and labor since the former edition was made, we guarantee that this second edition will be as sumptuous as the first edition and perfect in all particulars. The terms of payment will be very easy—$1.00 after you have inspected the books, and only $1.00 per month for twenty-one months—a total of only $22.00. The regular subscription price being $40.00, you thus save $18.00 on the work and have nearly two years to pay for it. It is only by contracting for the two thousand sets that we can effect this saving for you. We pay carriage charges. If the books are not satisfactory, return them to us within five days, at our expense, and you will owe us nothing. We do not ask you to send any money now—not until after the books are delivered. **But send the Acceptance Form at once.**

THESE 13 superb volumes are on extra quality of fine paper, large, clear type, beautifully bound in red half-leather, with titles in gilt.

LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL ROMANCES

THESE 18 superb volumes are 7¾ by 5¼ inches in size, and the entire library contains over 9,000 pages of the choicest reading.



THESE 18 volumes of historical romances are strong, vivid stories, as well as good history. No set of books published reproduce so vividly the social life of the times they describe. "Frederick the Great and His Court" is the most remarkable romance ever issued. "Henry the Eighth and His Court" and "Joseph the Second and His Court" are marvels for interest and instruction. "Sans Souci" and "The Merchant of Berlin" are unrivaled in the entire domain of historical romance. All classes are represented in these volumes as they lived and loved, thought and acted. Thus the human interest always prevails and has given this set of books enduring popularity. Hundreds of historical characters are written about in these volumes, and their lives and actions are described in the most interesting style imaginable. In reading these romances you really feel that you are a part of the time and people you are reading about.

Note the Saving of $18.00

TITLES OF THE 18 VOLUMES

1 Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia
2 The Empress Josephine
3 Napoleon and Blucher
4 Queen Hortense
5 Marie Antoinette and Her Son
6 Prince Eugene and His Times
7 The Daughter of an Empress
8 Joseph II. and His Court
9 Frederick the Great and His Court
10 Frederick the Great and His Family
11 Berlin and Sans Souci
12 Goethe and Schiller
13 The Merchant of Berlin and Marie Theresa and her Fireman
14 Louisa of Prussia and Her Times
15 Old Fritz and the New Era
16 Andreas Hofer
17 Mohammed Ali and His House
18 Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW—

Sign and return the Acceptance Form herewith. Send no money with it. When we have received enough acceptances to make this offer practicable, we will forward the books, carriage prepaid. You may keep them for five days for inspection. If they are satisfactory send us $1.00—the balance ($21) you are to pay in monthly instalments of $1 each. If the books are not satisfactory, notify us and hold them subject to our order.

But let us have the Acceptance Form at your earliest convenience.

SAVE $18.00 by signing attached blank NOW

ACCEPTANCE FORM—Library of Historical Romances

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—You may forward for inspection one set of the "Library of Historical Romances," by Muhlbach, in 18 volumes, bound in handsome half-leather. It is understood that this is to be a bran-new, perfect set which, if satisfactory after 5 days' inspection, I agree to purchase at the special price of $22.00, payable $1.00 five days after receipt of the books and $1.00 *per month* for 21 *months*. It is also understood that you are to prepay carriage charges on the set, and that I will hold the work subject to your order if I do not care to keep it.

Name ....

D. 4-25-8. Street ....

Date .... City .... State ....

"F. L. W.," Boston, Mass.—Investigation of the point you raise shows that a jigger-mast is, in British usage, the aftermost mast of a four-masted merchant vessel. The uncertainty as to American usage comes from the fact that in recent years vessels have been built having not merely four, but five, six, and one—the recently wrecked *Thomas W. Lawson*--seven masts. New names have had to be given—spanker, driver, pusher. In very recent designs numbers have been substituted for names. The naming of the masts may have been in some respects a matter of individual caprice, and the name "spanker" has perhaps in some cases been substituted for "jigger." But *Shipping* for February 22, 1908—a New York publication—says (p. 205): "*Vimiera* would be a full-rigged ship without her fourth, or 'jigger' mast. If her 'jigger' were square-rigged she would be a four-masted ship." The *Vimiera* is a four-masted vessel built in Glasgow.

In Dixon Kemp's "Glossary of Technical Terms," one of the best known and most authoritative works in use by yachtsmen, "jigger-mast" is defined as the mizzen mast of yawl or dandy." A dandy is a cutter-rigged vessel with lugmizzen set on a jigger-mast. As far as relates to this class of two-masted vessels the names "mizzen" or "jigger" mean the same thing, the first of these names being more commonly used.

"M. M. B.," New York.—"(1) Will you kindly tell me whether it is permissible, in good English, to use either one of the following forms? 'A unique hanger for druggists' or 'An unique, etc.' (2) If both are correct which is preferable? (3) If '*an* unique,' etc., is correct in writing, is '*a* unique' generally accepted as being correct in speech?"

Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," p. 225) says on this point: "*An* is used in preference to *a* whenever the following word begins with a *vowel sound;* as, *an* art, *an* end, *an* heir, *an* inch, *an* ounce, *an* hour, *an* urn. *A* is used in preference to *an* whenever the following word begins with a *consonant sound;* as, *a* man, *a* house, *a* wonder, *a* one, *a* yew, a USE, *a* ewer. Thus the consonant sounds of *w* and *y, even when exprest by other letters,* require *a* and not *an* before them."

The STANDARD DICTIONARY says (p. 72, col. 2): "*An* . . . used like the article *a*, but before words beginning with a *vowel sound;* as, *an* acorn, *an* honest man. The *n* of early English *an* began to drop about 1150. The rule for dropping is given by More (1532) and has been repeated ever since, but not always followed. In the Bible (1611) and Shakespeare (1623) *a* is regular, as now, before all consonant sounds, including *h* and *u, eu* pronounced *yu*. In a few instances *an* is found in both books. In Shakespeare *an usurer* occurs once, *a usurer* five times. . . . The form *an* is not used before *u*, *eu*, in Milton, Cowper, or the Revised Version, but it occurs in Pope and in other writers, even to our time. Many writers in England use *an* before an unaccented *h*."

As will be seen from the foregoing, "*a* unique' is the usage sanctioned by rule, altho a few scattered authorities (mostly not modern) use "an."

"C. B. C.," Mattituck, N. Y.—"Please express an opinion as to the correctness of the expression 'Divide one number into another.' Divide 6 into 72 is used instead of 'divide 72 by 6'?"

To find out how many times one number is contained by another we divide the smaller number *into* the larger or the larger number *by* the smaller. The process performed determines the correct preposition to use.

"O. H. G.," Oakland, Cal.—"In Lindsay's 'History of the Reformation' I find this phrase, or its equivalent, repeatedly: 'The presence of this chapter prevented the book being accepted by the Estates.' I write to learn whether this form is warranted by good usage and what the rule is in such a case. Also he uses the word *liken* in comparing two persons, 'Philip II was much *liken* Charles X than . . .' Is this usage to be commended?"

Verbs of preventing should be made to govern, not the participle in *-ing*, nor what are called substantive phrases, but the objective case of a noun or a pronoun; and if a participle follow, it ought to be governed by the preposition *from;* as, "to prevent it *from* being connected, etc." The instances quoted by our correspondent are elliptical uses, and in harmony with good usage *from* should be inserted. *Liken* is an obsolete form: the comparative degree of *like* is *more like*, superlative *most like*.

The Provident Loan Society of New York
The New York Trust Company
and
Title Guarantee and Trust Company

offer for subscription at par and accrued interest (July and January) $850,000 6% Certificates of Contribution of The Provident Loan Society (being the unsold balance of an authorized issue of $3,000,000).

These Certificates are issued in denominations of $500, $1000 and $5000 and may be registered in the name of the holder and can be transferred at the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Registrar—The New York Trust Co.

In addition to the above $3,000,000 6% Certificates of Contribution, the Society has outstanding $2,000,000 4½% Gold Bonds due 1921.

The $850,000 Provident Loan Society 6% Certificates are to be sold now in order to obtain additional capital to be loaned on pledge of personal property to meet the numerous demands which are made upon it at this time on account of the present industrial depression.

The Provident Loan Society was incorporated in 1894 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York "for the purpose of aiding such persons as said Society shall deem in need of pecuniary assistance by loans of money at interest upon the pledge or mortgage of personal property." According to the Act of Incorporation "no member or trustee of the Society shall receive any compensation for his services or any profit other than lawful interest on money loaned to it." It has now five loaning offices in the Borough of Manhattan and one in the Borough of Brooklyn in operation. It owns, free of incumbrances, the sites and buildings of the Grand Street office and the Williamsburg office, and is at present erecting a Central Office building at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and 25th Street to house the executive offices and its Fourth Avenue loan office.

From its organization in May, 1894, to April 1, 1908, the Society has made about 1,670,000 loans aggregating over $53,000,000. Of this sum $40,300,000 has fallen due and all but 1.45% paid at or before maturity. During the year 1907 the Society loaned over $10,600,000, the average loan being about $37.50, and the net earnings showed a surplus for the year of $209,000 over all charges. The Society has been in existence 14 years, and has continuously paid interest semi-annually on its Certificates of Contribution at the rate of 6% per annum. Many philanthropic, educational and religious organizations as well as private individuals have funds invested in these Certificates, as the interest return of 6% makes them especially attractive for permanent investment and endowment purposes.

Copies of the annual report for 1907 and any further information concerning the Certificates may be obtained at the **Provident Loan Society's Executive Office, 105 East 22d Street, United Charities Building,** where subscriptions will be received, as well as at the offices of **The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street,** and **Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York.**

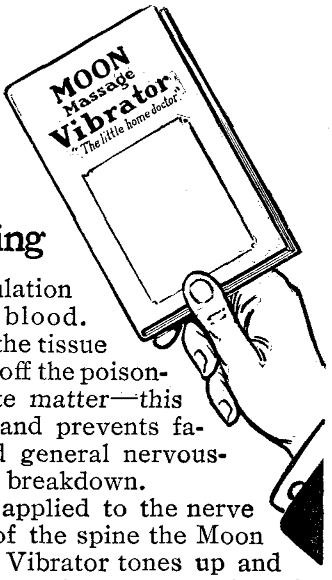
The officers of The Provident Loan Society are:

James Speyer, President
Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary
Frank Tucker, Vice President
Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer
Max G. Hopf, Asst. to Treasurer

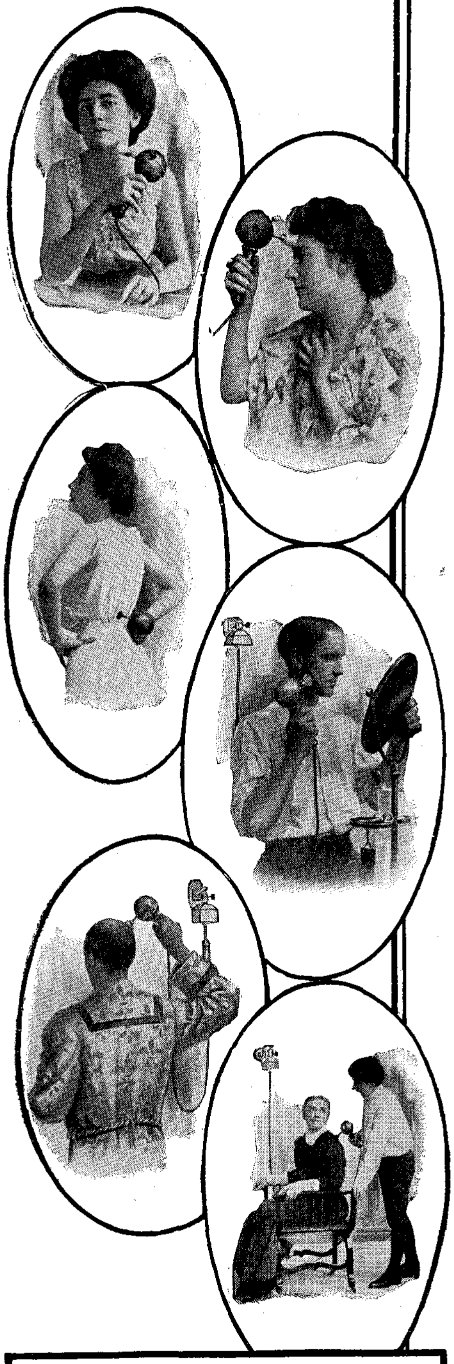
BOARD OF TRUSTEES

James Speyer
Otto T. Bannard
Mortimer L. Schiff
Robert W. de Forest
V. Everit Macy
Percy A. Rockefeller
William Sloane
George F. Baker
Charles F. Cox
John D. Crimmins
Bishop David H. Greer
John S. Kennedy
D. O. Mills
J. Kennedy Tod
Cornelius Vanderbilt

Write for this Book
"The Little Home Doctor"



Just Published—Intensely Interesting



This unique book tells in simple language easy rules for keeping your health and of regaining it when lost. The book tells all about Vibratory Massage—the new method of treating ailments—adopted by physicians all over the country.

You can use this valuable book as a safe and sure guide to better health and better looks.

We will tell you why.

Your life and health depend entirely on the proper circulation of the blood. The proper blood circulation depends entirely on how easily and freely the red and white corpuscles are distributed throughout your system. The corpuscles are the vital atoms of your blood.

The red corpuscles nourish—build up the tissue and carry off the waste matter. The white corpuscles are the sentinels of the human system who destroy all the disease-breeding germs.

MOON Massage Vibrator
"The little home doctor"

The pains and aches you have tell you there is congestion—the blood circulation is impaired. Hence the red corpuscles can't get to the affected part to nourish or build up the tissue, nor can enough white corpuscles get there to fight off the disease germs.

You need "Blood Stir" to prevent disease. You get plenty of it with the Moon Massage Vibrator, which can be directly applied to any affected part of the body.

The Moon Massage Vibrator, by its thousands of vibrations per minute, opens up the veins, inducing a free circulation of the blood. Permits the tissue to throw off the poisonous waste matter—this relieves and prevents fatigue and general nervousness and breakdown.

When applied to the nerve centers of the spine the Moon Massage Vibrator tones up and strengthens the nerves—thereby building up the organs throughout the entire body—for without this proper nerve action the whole body is sick.

Stimulation with Moon Massage Vibrator promotes skin health—beauty. Women find it valuable as a beautifier as well as a health bringer.

It brings nourishment to the tissues—increases activity of facial glands—carries off waste matter by keeping the pores open. Your complexion is clarified. Wrinkles disappear; hollow places are rounded out to even contour.

The Moon Vibrator is not tiresome to the arm—weighs only 26 ounces. Attach it to the electric light bracket and turn it on as you would a light. Batteries are furnished where electric light is not available.

It is the only electric vibrator that contains all the power and efficiency found in heavy, high-priced motor machines, used in hospitals, sanitariums and massage parlors, and it costs you only a fraction as much.

Send for this book, and let it explain how you can try a Moon Vibrator in your own home, at our expense.

MOON VIBRATOR CO.
115 Indiana St. Chicago, Ill.

DRUGGISTS' ATTENTION

Physicians all over the country are now *prescribing* Vibratory Massage for their patients and urging them to secure vibrators. You should have the Moon Vibrator in stock and take advantage of this new trade. Write us for particulars.

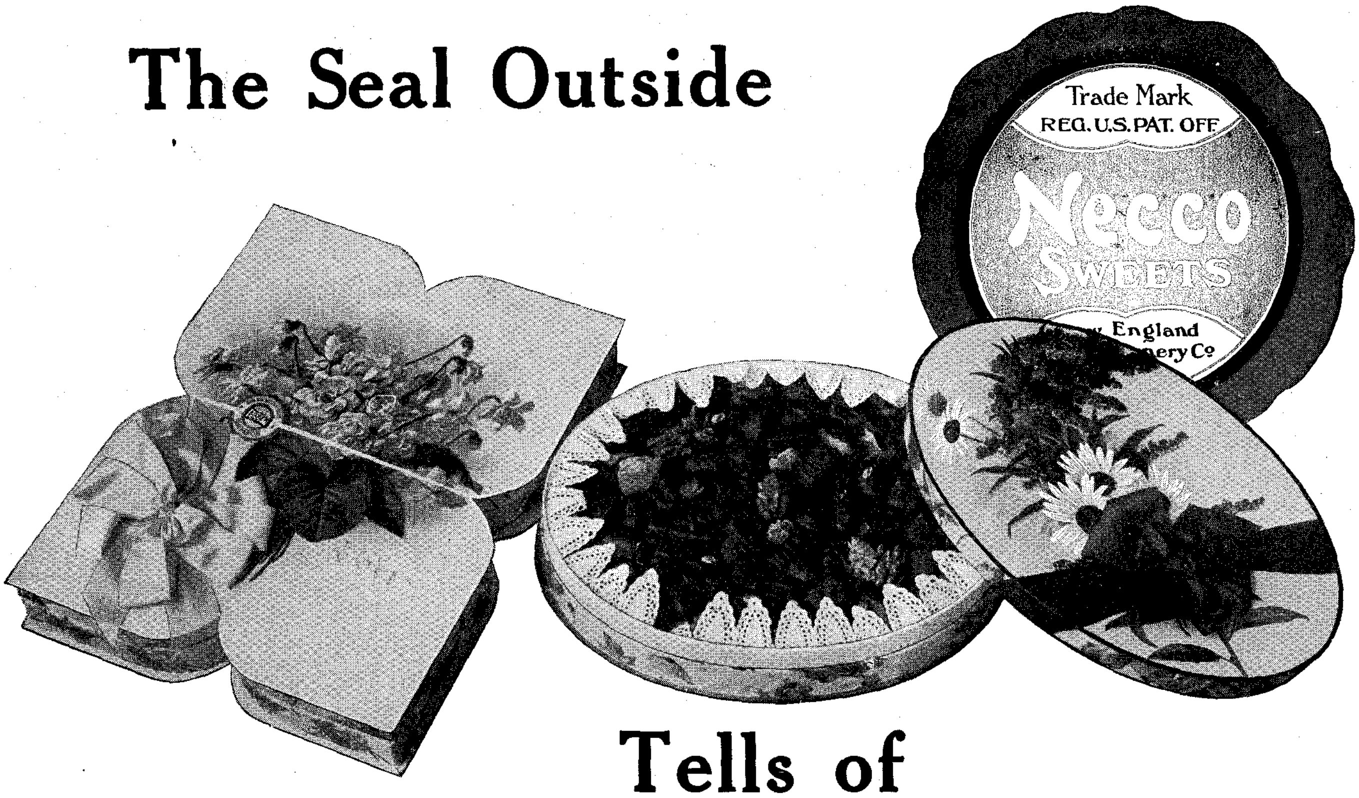
Free Book Coupon

Moon Vibrator Co.,
115 Indiana St., Chicago.

Please send me your Free Book on Vibration. It is understood this request places me under no obligation.

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
City ____________ State ________
My occupation is ____________________

The Seal Outside



Tells of
The Goodness Inside

The first box of Necco Sweet delights you with its freshness, wholesomeness and goodness. The second box proves to you that the Necco Sweets Seal means, always and everywhere, uniform excellence and perfect satisfaction. Let the first box be, for instance,

Lenox Chocolates

A Word to Druggists

The extensive advertising of Necco Sweets attractively printed in colors in the leading magazines is for your benefit as well as ours.

The name and seal of Necco Sweets are known throughout the country. A good stock prominently displayed will bring you business you cannot afford to lose.

For the summer trade we suggest:

Peerless Wafers
Necco Choc. Mints
Necco Choc. Creams
Necco Choc. Almonds
Necco Choc. Pecan Fudge
Necco Choc. Maple Walnuts
Lenox Chocolates
Lenox Choc. Nougatines
Turkish Fig Paste
Violet Pastilles
Carnation Pastilles
Chase Mints

Buy of your jobber or write us for quotations.

Compare them with ordinary chocolates—this superiority will be found in every one of the 500 varieties of Necco Sweets, from the simplest confections to the most elaborate bonbons.

The Necco Seal is your guarantee of good, wholesome confectionery, the kind you want for your children—the kind you want for your guests—the kind you want for yourself.

Necco Sweets are for sale at leading druggists'. If your dealer does not have them, send us 25 cents for an attractive package of **Lenox Chocolates;** *or, better still, order one of our special $1 packages in a handsome art box. Either package sent postpaid.*

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY CO., Summer and Melcher Sts., Boston, Mass.

SANITOL

TOOTH & TOILET PREPARATIONS

have become necessities to every person who cares for his personal appearance. Wherever you go, be it on the trains, on the steamers, in the lumber camps, in the hotels, or in the home bathrooms, you see a group of Sanitol preparations that are in use daily.

Every man and every woman who seeks the perfect care and cleanliness of the teeth or the refinement of the body in daily toilet use, find in the splendid assortment of Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations just those articles that meet the requirements. They all give satisfactory service.

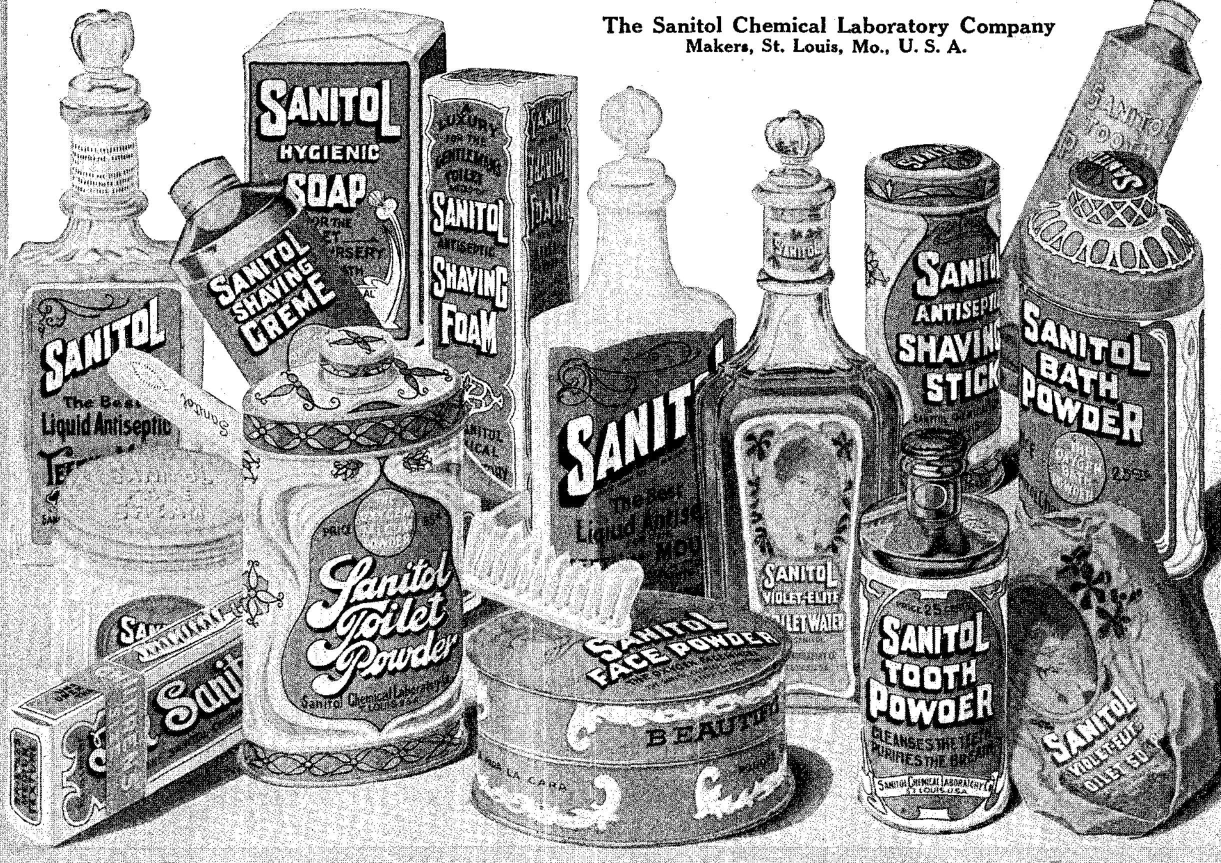
You can rely on the word SANITOL That trade mark name on a preparation is a guarantee to you that the contents of that package are the best that can be procured.

In purchasing Tooth and Toilet Preparations ask for *SANITOL*

Sanitol Tooth Powder	*25c*	Prevents tooth decay and keeps the teeth white.
Sanitol Oxygen Face Cream	*25c*	An absorbing skin nourisher and complexion beautifier.
Sanitol Tooth Paste	*25c*	A pure white cream that perfectly cleans the teeth.
Sanitol Oxygen Toilet Talcum Powder	*25c*	Cooling, healing, soothing. The perfection of toilet powders.
Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic	*25c* and *50c*	An unequaled mouth wash for teeth, mouth and gums.
Sanitol Oxygen Bath Powder	*25c*	A refreshing, cooling powder to sprinkle in the bath.
Sanitol Tooth Brush	*35c*	Guaranteed. Adapted to the shape of the teeth and mouth.
Sanitol Children's Tooth Brush	*25c*	Of small size to reach between and around tooth surfaces.
Sanitol Oxygen Face Powder	*35c*	A complexion beautifier. In three tints: flesh, white, brunette.
Sanitol Violet-Elite Toilet Soap	*25c*	Pure, delicately perfumed, producing a clear complexion.
Sanitol Hygienic Toilet Soap	*25c*	For the toilet, nursery and bath. A pure quality soap for the skin.
Sanitol Oxygen Shaving Crême	*25c*	A soft, white cream that softens the beard. Just apply, then shave.
Sanitol Shaving Stick	*25c*	A pure, fine-lathering soap that equals the best.
Sanitol Antiseptic Shaving Foam	*25c*	A creamy soap foam that softens the beard and makes shaving easy.
Sanitol Violet-Elite Toilet Water	*50c*	Exquisitely perfumed, for every toilet use.

The complete line of Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations is sold by all druggists and toilet supply venders

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company
Makers, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.


SANITOL HYGIENIC SOAP
SANITOL SHAVING CREME
SANITOL ANTISEPTIC SHAVING FOAM
SANITOL The Best Liquid Antiseptic
Sanitol Toilet Powder
SANITOL FACE POWDER
BEAUTE
SANITOL
SANITOL VIOLET-ELITE TOILET WATER
SANITOL ANTISEPTIC SHAVING STICK
SANITOL BATH POWDER
SANITOL TOOTH POWDER
SANITOL VIOLET-ELITE TOILET SOAP

fifteen in the family, all good